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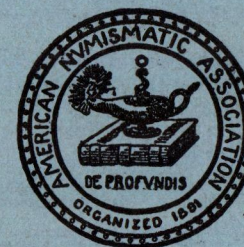
VOL. XLVII

No. 7

THE NUMISMATIST

**An Illustrated Monthly for Those Interested
in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.**

JULY 1934



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VOL. XLVII

JULY, 1934

No. 7

The Austrian Order of the Golden Fleece

By C. S. GIFFORD, Boston, Mass.

(Paper read before a recent meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society.)

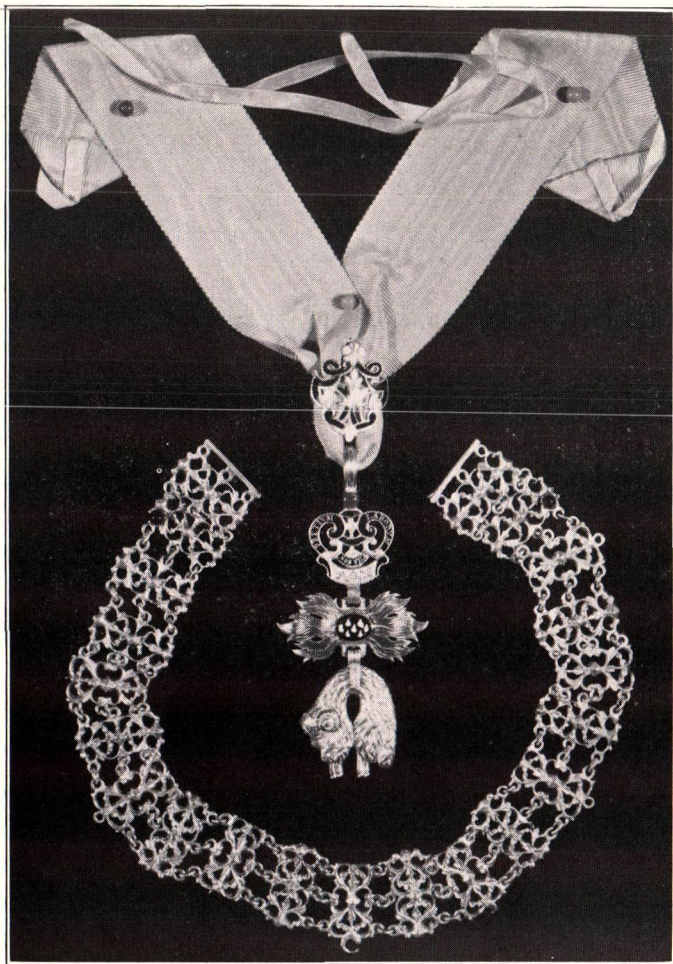
Orders of Chivalry as we know them had their origin in the Crusades. In that great series of campaigns for the preservation of Christianity from the powerful and devastating hordes of the pagan the one common symbol of the legions battling to uphold the Faith was the cross. It appeared on banners and bannerets; on helm and casque, and even on the trappings of the chargers. It gave its name to the righteous conflict—the Crusades. Out of that fierce struggle came the need of help for the wounded and care of the maimed, and administering the last rites to the dying and a Christian burial for the dead. Associations or societies came into being whose members were not only sworn to battle on for the cause but to carry on a work of mercy as well. In those dark, semi-civilized days there was no provision for any humanitarian work among the less fortunate in the tremendous struggle. On the other hand, inspired by the very cause of the war, what was more logical than the intense religious feeling which all felt should prompt such acts of mercy? And so it was that Orders of Chivalry were born, and therefore it is easy to understand why some form of the cross or religious allusion is found on the insignia that have come and gone, and on those that exist today. Since then thousands of orders have been established, but most of them have been placed in the limbo of things forgotten or bloomed forth only to blush unseen. There are no specimens of these ancient orders extant, and we wonder if many of them may ever have existed except on paper. No doubt if one could rifle the tombs of medieval kings and their knights, as is permitted with those of the pre-Christian Egyptian kings, I have no doubt the search would reveal much regarding those ancient orders that is now unknown except for the ancient chroniclers.

Many orders have a way of dropping out of sight with a change of rulers and is apt to be more thorough with a change of dynasty. The new ruler had ideas of his own and desired to perpetuate them in an order of his own choosing.

There are three orders which have come down through the ages practically unchanged both as to rules of award and design. The Garter of Great Britain, founded in 1346; the Annunziata of Italy, founded in 1362, and the Golden Fleece in 1429. The Elephant of Denmark might be classed with these just mentioned but for that fact that its insignia and rules were radically changed as late as 1693, when the Virgin and the Christ Child were replaced by the familiar white elephant in enamel. It seems most contradictory when I say that not one of these four orders are cruciform, yet somewhere on each is incorporated a religious emblem or allusion. The Garter shows St. George and the dragon; the Annunziata, a pierced oval depicting the Angel's visit to Mary; the Fleece has a tiny St. George and the dragon etched on the obverse and reverse. The elephant has a cross of brilliants incorporated in the saddle. The reason for the design of the Golden Fleece is somewhat obscure in that the various writers are not unanimous in their ascriptions. It was even a going dispute in the fifteenth and

sixteenth centuries, but out of all the various opinions and conflicting evidence we have but to choose what seems the most reasonable and let it go at that. The Fleece is a vivid example of the uncertainty of origin.

However, it seems to be agreed that the Order was instituted by Philip the Good on the occasion of his marriage to Infanta Isabella of Portugal. The date was January 10, but some writers use the old-style calendar and call it 1429, while others employ the new style which sets the date a year later, and some give 1431. All the old scriveners seem to line up solidly on the reason for the foundation of the order, which was to celebrate the marriage. Just what the insignia represents or why it takes the form it



The Order of the Golden Fleece.

does is the problem which is the most in doubt. One faction holds that the fleece typifies Philip's queenly and beautiful bride. He had combed the marriage mart for his treasure and finally made sure his title to her by marriage.

As we know, royal marriages were seldom love matches in those dim ages, as far more important aspects than mere love had to be considered. Usually the deciding factor was a matter of political expediency and royal children were matched up by their parents or the councillors long before

they had reached their teens and were even actually married before adolescence had been reached.

Whatever might have been the factors of this marriage it cannot be denied that the establishment of this order was a splendid gesture to the world at large.

The reason which I accept for the design and which seems the most logical is that the Netherlands at that time was the greatest wool center in the world and constituted the predominance of trade in the then Spanish possession, and what better device than the Golden Fleece, which not only represented the staple but in its very metal typified the golden flood of revenue that was pouring therefrom into the treasure chests of Aragon and Castile. You no doubt read and memorized in your school days the search of Jason for the Golden Fleece, and a brief resume of the story may not be amiss here. Pelias, King of Iolchus, having reason to fear his nephew, Jason, commanded him to fetch from King Aetes of Colchis the golden fleece of the ram that had borne away Phrixus and Helle. Jason and Argus built a worthy ship and gathered together a band of fifty lusty adventurers to accompany him. Their adventures were many and varied. When the ship arrived at Colchis, Aetes demanded that Jason sow the dragon's teeth and reap the crop that would result. The yield was a crop of giants. Jason, with the help of Medea, daughter of Aetes, who had fallen violently in love with the adventurer, destroyed the giants and foiled further deadly plots of the king. As the climax to their pleasant visit to Aetes, Jason and Medea confiscated the Fleece and, with Medea's young brother tagging along, fled to their ship and set sail for Iolchus. Aetes, learning of the flight, immediately followed in pursuit. When it became painfully evident that the pursuers were rapidly overhauling the fugitives, Medea, who, we must admit, was a woman of infinite capacity and resource, made the happy suggestion that her brother be chopped into small pieces and thrown overboard gradually so that the following ship bearing his father would have to stop early and often to retrieve the remains of his son from the vasty deep.

The plan worked perfectly. Jason and Medea, blissful in their innocent love, soon left the unhappy father hull down on the horizon and eventually delivered the Fleece to Pelias. The moral of this tale is that a lover must dare all to win his mistress and overcome all obstacles with the aid of magic, that is, supernatural help. Whether this tale had any influence with Philip we do not know, but I opine that the romantic nature of the narrative appealed to him, coupled with the significant emblem of the fleece.

There is an interesting sidelight on the general design and make-up of the badge or insignia which, regardless of whether it is true or not, shows that even royalty is human and, as has happened in many countries, often is too much so for their own and their nations' good. I suppose we little realize how tied hand and foot are the members of a reigning house. Every public move or action is carefully planned in advance and is governed entirely by policy or expediency.

All personal wishes must be subordinated to the state, but when the two happen to coincide it must make the life of royalty the happier, particularly in the matter of marriage. How some members of the reigning house will kick over the traces and register a determination to live their own lives, cost what it may in inheritance, has been amply illustrated by the efforts of the old King of Sweden in recent months to prevent several of the young princes of the House of Bernadotte from marrying commoners. In that he has been highly unsuccessful, and I ascribe it to the fact that royalty appears to be slipping slowly but surely into the discard, and with less and less money apportioned by the treasury for their support they are far-seeing enough to realize that eventually they must earn each his own living. If that is to be his future to be carved out of his efforts, at least he will choose his own wife wherever he may find her, and as the family revolt spreads each realizes that he "is not the first to lay the old aside nor yet the first by whom the new is tried." In the days of Philip the Good no such freedom existed, and the seeking of extraneous feminine company was understood and freely tolerated in both married and unmarried men, but it was understood that such alliances were but temporary and broken at will. Philip was no exception to the custom. One ancient writer says that Philip was greatly attached to his mistress, Maria di Crambrugge, who, for her time, was a highly enlightened creature and whose physical charms

far outshone those of the nearest competitor for the king's fancy. The crowning glory to Maria's beautiful figure was the possession of a head of brilliant red hair, "ye like of which in brilliance of color and silkiness of texture were not to be found anywhere"—so the chronicler describes it. Red heads have had an undoubted influence on history. Good Queen Bess of England is an outstanding example, and witness Mme. Lupescu and her hold—and still said to be stronger than ever—over King Carol of Rumania. Lady Hamilton's influence in Lord Nelson's life has been made the subject of many a literary work and has been brought to the stage and screen. Philip founded the order, of course, in celebration of his marriage, but with a sly Burgundian touch of sentiment insisted that the ribbon should be red to typify his favorite's hair, and the red again in the flames issuing from the firestones did but carry out a further thought which he well may have had reason to remember—the fiery temper of his beloved paramour. As no definite reference to this part of the design is found, this tale may not be far from the truth. That the order was, throughout its existence, held in highest honor and esteem is evident, other than in the records of history, in the fact that there never has been more than one insignia or badge. With the exception of the Fleece and the comparatively recent Order of Merit of Great Britain, all the higher classes of orders have at least two—the badge and the breast star.

These two are always worn on occasion within one's own country. Abroad, if the wearer has other such honors, the badge of the country visited is worn out of compliment, together with the star of that order. Other orders that he may possess including that of his own country, are represented by the breast stars.

The Garter of England is the only country to have four insignia for wear on official occasions. In addition to the two above mentioned, there is added the Lesser George—so called—which is worn on a sash or cordon which passes over the shoulder, and the badge hangs at the hip just below the dress coat; the Garter itself, which is worn around the leg just below the knee. The Order of the Fleece was suspended by a ribbon from the neck on all occasions, but at special and highly official gatherings it was worn suspended by a golden chain worn about the neck. If you ever happen to see pictures of the Austrian officers of high rank in the old regime, there also will you see the Fleece worn with full or undress uniforms. In literary works that one may read, especially those dealing with the history of Austria and Spain, the writers refer to the Fleece with almost a reverence, and it is plainly evident from many sources that the Order maintains a vast influence at the Austrian court at least.

As I have stated, the Order was founded by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy and Brabant and Earl of Flanders. It was even then held to be of high importance, and the Duke himself set such a great value upon it that he took for its motto, "Autre n'auray" (in old French), which liberally translated means "I will have no other" or "I will wear no other." That was the motto of the Order. The badge itself carries one of its own "Premium non vile laborum"—"Not a bad reward for labor." The Austrian court has ever observed the behest of the motto even down to the days of the World War. I happen to own a sizable painting of the unfortunate Archduke Rudolph. It shows him wearing the Fleece at the neck and on his breast the star of the Belgian Order of Leopold. No other of the many orders that he held—but the Fleece is there. Members were chosen purely for qualifications of fitness and worth, and considerations of family or rank did not influence the choice of the sovereign, who was also the Grand Master. The statute referring to eligibility states clearly that "whoever is the object of the choice of the sovereign possesses, in virtue of his so being, every requisite which may entitle him to admission therein." Some one has said it was an "aristocracy within an aristocracy," meaning thereby that admission to the order only spelled a future with a large "F," as admission to the limited ranks was considered just the start to a brilliant career and, if asked for, a patent of nobility. This action on the part of the sovereign exemplifies the trite saying that "a king can do no wrong." Many unique privileges were granted to members. Among them the right to remain covered in the presence of the king and to enter the royal palace at all times. Also, the knights were, in a sense, advisors to the ruler. Disputes between knights were settled in council and their faults were paraded in review. Even the sovereign himself was criticised from time to time for

wasteful personal attention to unimportant details. At the second festival of the order in 1431 the statutes were set forth and in one of them a declaration was made, though innocently, that engendered bad feeling and strained relations for centuries between the then powerful realms of Austria and Spain.

That the Order was all-powerful and a force to be reckoned with is evidenced by that statute which relates to the future of the Grand Mastership. Philip had no doubt found it of great value to the family fortune, because, unless the order is a family one, which the Fleece was not, the succession to the Grand Mastership falls to the next reigning king or, in this case, a *soidisant* viceroy.

The Order was established as was any other order in the locale of the Spanish Netherlands, but finding, no doubt, that the Knights were so loyal to his person he determined to perpetuate this devotion down the line of descent from his house.

That this is so is indicated by the statute above referred to. It provides that in case the House of Burgundy should have no male heir, the husband of the female inheriting the Earldom of Flanders should attain to the office of Grand Master. This provision ultimately led to a squabble between Spain and Austria, the reason therefor will become clear a little further on. The foundation of Burgundian rule in the Low Countries was laid by Philip the Bold in 1384 by acquiring the counties of Flanders and Artois in the right of his wife, Margaret de Male.

In 1404 Antony, Philip's second son and later killed at Agincourt, added still further territory through the bequest of his great-aunt, Joan. The final consolidation of these various acquisitions was brought about by our Philip, yclept the Good, by purchase, inheritance and by that means so commonly used even to this day and age, namely, compulsion—which is a mild way of describing it.

The splendor and luxury of Philip's court were not surpassed by any in Europe. Philip reigned successfully for 48 years and was followed by his son, Charles, who proved to be a weak and unstable ruler and who finally met his death at Nancy in 1477. He left an only child, a 20-year-old daughter, and with her the vicissitudes of the career of the Order of the Golden Fleece started. With her accession the dominion of Burgundy, which had become more and more loosely knit through Charles' lack of aptitude as a ruler, began to fall apart as Louis XI seized Burgundy itself, together with other provinces. The remaining component parts of the vast domain wanted no French domination, so they went into conference, so to say, and compelled the girlish ruler, Mary, to sign what history knows as "The Great Privilege." Her signature put the conduct of affairs in the hands of the remaining states or provinces—Brabant, Flanders, Zeeland and others—and in exchange for this power thus granted to them Mary received their support against further inroads by France. Inasmuch as these states were determined to withstand France's encroachment, this generous exchange of gifts does not seem to be clear, and maybe it was a diplomatic way to stifle any leanings that the young girl may have had in the direction of France. Mary now proceeded to espouse Maximilian of Austria, who later became Emperor of Germany. We are now launched on a sea of disagreement, and this marriage began the Hapsburg domination, which later led to Spain. The only remnants of that famous and long-domineering family are to be found in ex-King Alphonso XIII of Spain and the-hoping-to-be-some-day Emperor of Austria, Otto, son of Emperor Charles, successor to Franz Josef, and who is now a student at the University of Louvain, and his ambitious and able mother, Zita, sits by and pulls the strings and pulls and pulls. With the marriage of Mary and Maximilian, the grand mastership of the Order thus passed to Austria. In 1556, after the abdication of Charles V, grandson of Maximilian and Mary, the Spanish branch of the House of Austria remained in possession of the Low Countries and continued in control of the Golden Fleece until the branch died with Charles II. At his death Philip, Duke of Anjou, and Charles, Archduke of Austria, both assumed the Grand Mastership of the Order, disputing the Spanish crown between them. Charles could not hold Spain, but he was right at home in the Netherlands, so he followed the old Spanish custom and proceeded to exercise the right to confer the Fleece on the ground that the privilege was inherent in the Earldom of Flanders. He held his ground

stoutly against all who disagreed with him, maintaining that as all his predecessors had held the office he did not have the slightest intention of being an exception to the rule. Perhaps Austria had more important fish on the fire about that time and for some years after, for the right to confer seems to have been conceded tacitly until 1713, when Charles, Archduke of Austria, returned to Vienna with the archives of the order, having taken them from Spain to the Netherlands preparatory to the return. He reestablished the order with great pomp, but Philip of Anjou, who had become King of Spain in the meantime, likewise set up his claim and eventually assumed the Grand Mastership, archives or no archives. Philip asserted as strongly as Charles that the order was solely pertinent to Spain. There was a kettle of more fish, and what to do?

I think it is concrete evidence of the high esteem and importance that both countries claimed the sole right so vehemently. Finally, a treaty was signed in 1725 whereby the individual right should remain in statu quo as long as Charles and Philip should live, but their successors should assume the titles to the orders of their country already established. It would appear that for this reason the Fleece was due for extinction, as apparently arbitrators had abandoned all hope that the differences and rights of the claimants could ever be adjusted. Austria, however, had no idea of submitting as gracefully as that, particularly if she was to lose something thereby. This same motive has much to do with the differences between nations today—none will give way if it means the slightest loss of prestige or profit. Treaties are only as strong as the honor of the signatories. When Charles VI of Austria died his eldest daughter and heir saw her chance and transferred that original right of the female heir dating from 1431. She was Archduchess Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and her consort, who now became the head of the order, was the Grand Duke of Tuscany (afterwards Emperor Francis I.) So the wordy battle raged, with both sides firmly clinging to their avowed rights and neither disposed to yield a single inch. In 1748 when peace was concluded the perennial controversy popped up again and, having become rather weary of this 300-year-old dispute, France, Holland and even England tendered their good offices and offered, as disinterested onlookers, to solve the problem. King Ferdinand VI of Spain haughtily averred that there was nothing to arbitrate, as the Grand Mastership of the Fleece was a dignity that was and would remain inseparable from the crown of Spain. Empress Maria Theresa of Austria, on behalf of Francis I, was equally stubborn in her contention that Spain's claim was absolutely worthless as who was so dumb that could not realize that Austria's claim was just—a priori—as it was a matter of history that her right descended from Mary, daughter of Charles of Burgundy in 1477. The friendly arbiters gracefully withdrew their offer and the claimants then and there decided that further attempts to solve the question in a manner agreeable to both was impossible. So from then on to these recent years it was simply an attitude of "laissez faire." I know of no parallel in the history of the Orders of Chivalry where such controversy arose over the right to confer. There have been, of course, minor dissensions within an order but they were settled in some fashion without prolonged discussion.

This order was open in Austria only to those of the Roman Catholic faith (some say Protestants were admitted with permission of the Pope), while in Spain, Protestants were equally eligible with Catholics. The insignia of Spain different in some details from that of Austria, but in general appearance is similar. That of Austria is, if anything, the more ornate and has stood higher in reputation than that of its proud relation. Although this recital may throw some light, it is difficult for us Americans to realize how firmly woven in the fabric of foreign countries are the various orders appertaining to them. That they have served their purpose well is evidenced by the fact that all countries have them, even the proletariat Soviet, and although, as I have stated, certain ones became extinct, they were succeeded by others, so that in spite of substitutions the custom has been continuous for centuries. The Golden Fleece, as a collector's specimen, was before the war practically impossible to procure, and even since then, despite the broken fortunes of the Austrian archdukes and Spanish grandees, it is exceedingly rare and I never have seen a specimen offered by a dealer, and only one has been sold at auction—that in the Senter sale in New York

last fall, and that brought \$125. If that same piece had been put up in London it would have brought many times that figure. This particular Fleece of mine was made in Vienna in 1768.

It was last owned by Count Gyorgy Apponyi, who died at the ripe old age of 91 in 1899. The Apponyi family has ever been identified with the affairs of Hungary and might be likened to a dynasty in its power and longevity. We have a parallel in this young country of ours, the Adams family, which has ever been ably represented from President John Adams down to the present Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy in President Hoover's Cabinet.

Count Gyorgy was a member of the Presburg Diet in 1843, Court Chancellor in 1847; leader of the Conservative party; in retirement until 1859, when he became a member of the Reichsrath; Royal Commissioner in 1861. He is credited with bringing about the dual monarchy of Austro-Hungary. The collar which you will see in the illustration is of typical Magyar design, and a special and exclusive privilege to wear this was accorded by the Austrian Emperor. It seems that the Count was intensely Hungarian and wore the native costume on all such occasions as were possible, and in recognition of his loyalty to his beloved country was this unusual permission granted. This account of the Golden Fleece is, I think, perhaps one of the best reasons I can advance for my choice of this field of numismatics for my collective activities. Being able to connect an actual specimen with its owner and through history or biography learn why the decoration was bestowed and by whom gives this phase of collecting such a personal touch. A collection of orders and decorations makes a brilliant display of color with its ribbons, enamels and glittering metals. I am reminded of a sentence in a letter written by the courtly Lord Chesterfield toward the end of the eighteenth century to his son at the court of France: "'Tis fitting," he said, "for you to note well the brilliant orders and decorations of those around you. They are for gallant deeds and faithful services, and the colors of the ribbons and the pieces take on the hues of Sir Isaac Newton's prism." I might comment on that by saying that it is easy to picture a conclave of the Knights of the Golden Fleece clad in the official robes of the order and wearing the many other orders to which they would be entitled, and the gorgeous array of color on that occasion, I fear me, would have outshone even the prism and made it seem but dull and lifeless by comparison.

Pistrucci's Waterloo Medal

By JOSEPH A. FRAYNE.

(Address before the New Jersey Numismatic Society, May 10, 1934.)

In the year 1819, when the battle of Waterloo was still fresh in the minds of everyone, the Prince Regent, who became George IV, being desirous of fitly commemorating the event, conceived the idea of doing so by the striking of a medal which by reason of its magnificence would do justice to the great achievement of arms. To this end a competition among the great artists of the day was suggested to the Royal Academicians, but they unanimously selected Flaxman to execute the commission. He produced a design which, approved by his peers, was passed on to Benedetto Pistrucci, a Roman who succeeded T. Wyon as chief engraver at the Royal Mint. Signor Pistrucci, however, refused to cut the dies, on the grounds that his abilities and position placed him above that of a mere die cutter. His claims were acceded to, Flaxman's designs were abandoned, and Pistrucci was commissioned to prepare a modeled design, which was "instantly honoured by the fullest and most flattering approbation of" the Prince Regent. He thereupon received instructions to cut the dies for a fee of 3,500 pounds, the price being based upon the assumption that the design contained as much work as thirty ordinary-sized medals, and certainly a glance at the medal, which is 5½ inches in diameter, will give some idea of the exceeding amount of work which the famous die cutter and gem carver put into his chef d'oeuvre. The dies were finished in 1849, and of the great men who were to receive the medal in gold, the Duke of Wellington—the greatest of them all—was the only survivor when a lead impression was taken for submission to the Lords of the Treasury.

The official description of the medal is as follows: Both sides of the medal are treated allegorically, except the central part of the obverse, which represents the busts of the four allied sovereigns, the Prince Regent, Emperor of Austria, Emperor of Russia, and King of Prussia, grouped together in profile. Around this group of actual portraits the figures constitute an allegorical and mythological allusion to the treaty of peace which was consequent upon the great triumph on the field of battle. The summit of the surrounding groupings presents Apollo in his car restoring the day. The rainbow Zephyr and Iris follow the chariot of the sun in succession, but the Zephyr is tending towards the earth, and scattering flowers, as the emblem of peace and tranquillity.

On the opposite side, the car of Apollo is seen closely approaching the constellation Gemini, personified, as usually, by a pair of graceful youths, indicating the month in which the great contest took place. Castor and Pollux, each armed with spears, are intended to elucidate the apotheosis of Wellington and Blucher. Themis, the goddess of justice, appears on earth, as in the Golden Age. This figure is placed in front of the profile busts of the sovereigns to show that Justice is a greater security to government than Power. The goddess is seated on a rock; a palm tree waves over her head; she is prepared to reward virtue with its branches in one hand, and in the other holds a sword for the ready punishment of crime. Power is personified by a robust man of mature age, bearded, and armed with a club; he is seated under an oak tree, and forms the corresponding figure, at the back of the group of busts of the allied sovereigns, to that of Justice facing it. Beneath Themis the Fates are introduced, to indicate that henceforward human actions will be controlled by Justice alone. These actions and passions are represented by the Furies, which, being placed beneath the emblematic figure of Power, are subjected to its influence, and no longer suffered to quit the infernal regions, or Cimmerian caverns, in which, at the base of this side of the medal, the allegory is completed by the figure of Night, the mother of the Fates, receding into darkness from the ruling daylight of Phoebus' car on the summit.

The central group on the reverse consists of a couple of equestrian figures, classically treated, but having the countenances of Wellington and Blucher. They are full of action; the figure personifying the Hero of Waterloo is galloping in advance, and that of the veteran Blucher is rushing to the aid of his companion in glory, to complete the enemy's destruction. They are guided by a female figure of a flying Victory, placed between them, conducting their horses to the conflict. Quite detached from this central group, and forming a border around it, a composition of many figures represents the battle of the Giants. They are struck down by the thunder of Jupiter, the youngest ones, being the most daring in the assault of heaven, are the first to receive the Divine punishment. In their descent they tumble over one another in every variety of attitude—symbolical of the confusion of the defeated enemy. The number of the figures of the Giants is nineteen, illustrative of the nineteen years' duration of the war; and in grouping these figures they are represented following each other in succession.

MORE ABOUT THE HOE MONEY OF MEXICO.

As Mr. Howard D. Gibbs, in his article published in the April number of *The Numismatist*, takes me to task for my "conclusions so obviously at variance with the facts," I herewith present the sources of information available, with commentaries on same.

It is very commendable of anyone to devote valuable time and energy to correct misleading statements in any field. That of Mexican numismatology is so shrouded with the mystery of the past that newer knowledge will be more than welcome.

And as Mr. Gibbs claims to be so conversant with this type of indigenous currency, not only I but the whole world will be thankful if he discloses the sources of his knowledge.

Fr. Bartholome de las Casas, "*Historia de las Indias*." Volume I, Chapter XLII, page 229, J. M. Vigil Edition. Mexico, 1877.

Antonio de Herrera, "*Historia General de las Indias Occidentales*." Decada I, Libro, I, Capitulo XIV. Decada II, Libro IX, Capitulo III.

Francisco Antonio Lorenzana, "Historia de Mexico," New York, 1828. Page 581, also page 579.

Garcia Icazbalceta, "Coleccion de Documentos para la Historia de Mexico." Mexico, 1858-66. Volume I, page 361.

J. T. Medina, "Las Monedas Coloniales Hispano Americanas." Santiago de Chile, 1919. Chapter on "Las monedas de los Indios," pages 1 to 7.

Francisco Lopez de Gomara, "Historia General de las Indias con la Conquista de Mexico y de la Nueva Espana." Anvers, 1554, Volume IV, pages 316 and 36.

Fernandez de Oviedo, "Historia Ecclesiastica de nuestros tiempos." Toledo, 1611. Page 43.

Juan de Torquemada, "Monarquia Indiana." Seville, 1615. Vol. II, page 560.

Francisco Javier Clavigero, "Historia de Mexico y su conquista." Translation Mora. Vol. I, pp. 227-228. Vol. II, page 232.

Bernal Diaz del Castillo, "La Conquista de la Nueva Espana." Capitulo CLVII.

Orozco y Berra, "La Moneda en Mexico. Diccionario Universal de Historia y Geografia." Mexico, 1854. Volume V, p. 907.

Jose R. Benitez, "Historia Grafica de la Nueva Espana." Mexico, 1929. Page 92.

Prescott, "Mexico." New York, MCM, Vol. I, pages 59, 118, 408 and 223.

Every one of the above sources of information agrees that the mediae of exchange existent in New Spain at the time Cortés arrived consisted of cacao beans, patolcuachtli (small pieces of cotton material), gold dust contained in quills, and the tin planchets mentioned by Cortés himself.

The T-shaped pieces of copper, which, according to Mr. Gibbs, were "admittedly of origin much before the Spanish Conquest," are not mentioned by Cortés, Bernal Diaz del Castillo, nor any of the men that came with them either in a military or religious capacity.

The first and only reference up to 1548, that is, twenty-eight years after the conquest, when the natives had had sufficient time to learn from the Spanish friars the use of the wheel, is the one mentioned in my article published in the February number of The Numismatist and which Mr. Gibbs so severely criticises.

Then Juan de Torquemada, who was born not earlier than 1554, was ordained between the years 1579 and 1583, who published his wonderful work, a thorough compilation of previous writings, during 1615, and who passed away suddenly in 1634, published the fact reported by Francisco Lopez Tonorio in 1548.

Clavigero came next, and he was born September 9th, 1731, his work published in 1780, and he died April 2nd, 1787. He also mentions this hoe money. His was also a compilation. And he frankly admits in his second volume, dissertation VI, page 232, that he quotes Torquemada in what he has to say about these copper planchets.

Last but not least, out of a goodly number of authors that cite Torquemada as their authority, comes Prescott, who in his volume I, page 59, makes the preposterous claim that Torquemada came to New Spain about the middle of the sixteenth century. At that rate Torquemada was over a hundred years old when he died, and his death would have been long expected and not sudden.

Prescott also, in his volume I, page 118, says that commercial transactions were effected with bits of tin cut in the form of a T; and on page 408 of the same volume he repeats the assertion, adding that they were stamped with a character like a T.

In conclusion, permit me to say that the mere mention that such copper pieces existed, by men who came years after the conquest, cannot and must not be taken as more authoritative than the writings of those that come with the conquerors, and of the conqueror himself, which nowhere show that they had seen or heard that these pieces were used by the natives as a medium of exchange, previous to the conquest, or immediately after.

A. F. PRADEAU.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 9, 1934.

False Coins—Hints to New Collectors

By FARRAN ZERBE.

(A paper read before the New York Numismatic Club, June 8, 1934, illustrated with over 50 specimens.)

My suggesting the topic, "False Coins," for this evening's meeting was with the thought that it would attract specimens for exhibition and lead to discussions that would become of some record, all of which should be helpful to the inexperienced collector.

By false coins I do not mean counterfeits that have been made for circulation imposition, but rather reproductions and alterations of specimens of interest for collection purposes. Fortunately, the collector of the present generation has aids for determining the genuine that has deterred the fabrication of false pieces with which collectors of earlier generations had to contend. All reproductions of rarities are not to be considered as having been made to deceive the collector. Many of the early copies were made with the suffrage, if not the support, of advanced collectors. This is particularly true of museum copies of ancient coins, the existence of which I defend in that the museums of the world would be poor indeed in sculpture, art and other subjects as well as numismatics, if good copies of originals did not exist.

I shall only deal incidentally with common counterfeits, ancient coins, or those relating to other than the United States, for the reason that I believe there are specialists within our membership who could discuss these fabrications with more knowledge than I could.

Electrotypes and Struck Copies.

In the American Colonial series all the rarities have existed in electrotypes, and there are struck copies of some, particularly those known as "Bolens." A published list, "Bolen's Medals," by Edmond L. Johnson, 1882, is herewith on view, as well as electrotypes and struck copies of various Colonials, including the Higley-Granby pieces, Carolina Elephant, Bar Cent, Nova Constellatio 500 mills, Brasher Doubloon, and also extremely clipped Pine Tree shillings, against which the collector should be guarded.

In the Government series there are to be found deceptive electrotypes, copies of the early rare cents and half-cents, some of which are here on view, as well as copies of the dollars of 1838 and 1839, and the later date rare half cents, probably made in quantity at the time, but, fortunately, due to ethical late-day collectors and dealers, many of these and other false pieces have found their end in the melting pot.

Forged Dates and Mint Marks.

A dangerous class of false coins are those with altered or changed dates and forged mint marks. The specimen of 1796 half-dollar here shown is a deceptive alteration from a 1795. Cents with date "1799," an alteration from 1798, are frequently met; compare the 9's, particularly observe for correctly formed knobs. The 1804 dollar on view has a 4 imposed on the space where probably originally there was a 1. It is an unusually good forgery. This particular specimen was purchased years ago by a now deceased collector who did not reason that there were alterations of date and had no knowledge as to identifying mint strikes of this much publicised coin. That collector later purchased a well pedigreed 1804 dollar and, enjoying the reputation of its possession, placed it in the vault and used this phoney piece for display purposes. Collectors should be able to pass judgment on an 1804 dollar with the knowledge of the symmetrical beaded border and other characteristics that are not found on dollars of this type of other date.

One may believe that it is only the juvenile who could be deceived with an 1815 cent altered from an 1845, but I have known some inexperienced collectors on the sunny side of life who exploited having a cent different from those to be found in noted collections or of Government record. A

"trick" alteration that had me puzzled for a moment was a half dollar with the date 1816. Naturally, I carefully observed the 6 to determine the character of alteration. The 6 was perfect and I was puzzled; the owner smiled and brought to my attention that the alteration was from an 1826, the 2 being changed to a 1.

I have here a rather clever forged mint mark of the very rare 1838 half-dollar of the New Orleans mint which shows the O on obverse above date. I remember the late Captain Hazeltine telling of a believed genuine O mint mark 1838 half-dollar being under discussion of purchase and sale by a prominent dealer and an informed collector. The dealer offered to confirm his confidence by using a blow pipe to prove that the mint mark was regularly struck. This was agreed to. According to Captain Hazeltine's story the blow pipe had scarcely got into action when the O dropped off. Altered quarter dollars and half dollars, dated 1853 are frequently met. Some alterations are of those dated 1858; others dated 1853 have had the arrows at date and rays back of eagle removed to conform to the rare type.

The 1856 eagle cent was the ambitious objective of most new collectors of my time. I was one of them. As a newsboy, back in the old home town, I learned that a jeweler there occasionally had some scarce coins. On my next call to the jeweler's, which was to collect a long accumulating newspaper bill, I asked him if he could obtain an 1856 eagle cent for me and how much would it cost. He asked how much his bill would be next month. I told him \$4.50. He said, "I will try and get you one if you will give me a receipt next month." The month was all too long for me. On collection day I was the possessor of the much-sought wonder, which later I learned was an altered 1858, and, as I came to know, not a very clever alteration. I had no redress. By the time I had made my discovery the jeweler, like all crooks should be, was pursued by failure. In judging a doubtful 1856 eagle cent, line up the outside of the 6's knob with inside of the loop. They are in straight line.

The nickels without CENTS, gold plated and with false reeded edge, are well known. As champion time burners by inquiries to those supposed to know, nickels without CENTS have been dethroned by those with Liberty head and dated 1913, the rarity and value of which have been broadcast by enterprising dealers to attract attention to their publications. Just a few weeks ago I inspected a "1913" Liberty Head nickel cleverly made from a 1903. The owner of it said he was not a collector, but knowing that \$100 was offered for one he had bought the piece from a stranger for \$50.

It is not often that a counterfeit United States pattern coin is found, but here on view is a false specimen of an 1859 half dollar pattern. I have known some cent collectors to believe they had a new variety of Indian head cent, when, in fact, they had a NOT ONE CENT Indian head token which had the NOT removed.

"Coins" That Are Not Coins.

Reproductions in brass of the types of some private gold coins of California are frequently found. These are not false pieces in the sense that they were made to deceive anyone; they were mostly made for some counter purposes previous to the Government's interference with the production of anything in similitude to legal coin. These pieces when gold plated have deceived some collectors.

The considerable variety of $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and \$1 size gilt pieces in similitude to privately issued gold pieces of California have been produced with inscriptions as if from both California and other gold producing States of the West. This series also includes what is known as the 2 WAH and other pieces inscribed for Alaska. All of these pieces have from time to time been listed as coins, but none of them were ever issued for currency purposes. The early small gold coins of California are of good quality gold and bear a denomination inscription. The later issues of these "gold coins," many of which are stamped $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, or 1 but no value denomination, are made of base metal, gilded. They are not coins but should be classed as bangles or charms.

The dollar-size silver pieces associated with the Centennial Exposition of 1876 and sometimes catalogued "Centennial Dollar" and "Nevada Dollar" are not coins, but medals. Other so called "dollars" are the Manila mint medals in silver with Woodrow Wilson's portrait and the various souvenir

medals in silver produced by the Government at its mint demonstrations at expositions. It is a safe bet that any silver dollar size piece made by the Government that does not have a reeded edge is not a coin. A rare piece in German silver, about dollar size, with reeded edge, is sometimes called the "Washington Dollar" because it shows his portrait. It is only a medal.

Collectors should be alert for Leshner "dollar" pieces with forged imprints of the rare varieties. These may be met since genuine Leshner pieces exist with the imprint space blank.

Collectors of the "Bryan Money" series have had in recent years to be alert for false products. These include base metal pieces bearing unrelated obverse and reverse (mules) and distortions of well-known types. Most of these false pieces are dated 1896 or 1900, others in the 1930's. All are believed to have been made here in New York since 1929. Other fake items include silver coins, particularly dollars, with punch mark inscriptions indicating association with the Bryan "free silver" campaigns.

Among brass tokens to be avoided are pieces in similitude to the \$2 1/2 and \$5 United States gold pieces with date 1803 and bearing the imprint KETTLE. Other brass game counter tokens are in similitude to 1/2 and 1 guinea gold pieces of England, and there are tokens with reverse in similitude to United States gold pieces with the obverse imprinted as if for an Argentine coinage.

Ancient and Modern Foreign.

Among ancient coins, counterfeits of Roman first bronze pieces are frequently met with a hole through the center device. This mutilation was deliberately done by those who rendered service in making them easily distinguishable as false pieces. Copies of coins of the Bible, including the "Widow's Mite," "Tribute Penny" and "Shekel," have been made in recent years for the information of Bible students, and not to impose on collectors.

Among foreign false pieces numerous marketed are copies of the razor and other odd-shape pieces of early China. Of late type Chinese coins there are uniface cash style pieces in brass and cash style moulded glass pieces. These are not coins. They were made in San Francisco and sold for decorating purposes. There is here shown some counterfeits of Chinese silver 20c. pieces. The imperfect planchet of one discloses it to be copper plated with silver; the others are said to have been made in Japan in 1917 or early 1918 to profit by exchange for copper coin, the metal of which then had a good market. These counterfeits were so deceptive that the type was discontinued by China and withdrawn from circulation as rapidly as could be. Base metal coins are sometimes found gold plated, as is shown in the Panama nickel piece here exhibited.

Among false pieces here displayed are bi-sected counterfeit Spanish dollars with copper base and silver surface; a cast copy of the earliest dated dollar, 1486; a counterfeit of the Spanish dollar counterstamped with the head of George III, extraordinary as a false countermarked coin; a counterfeit of the Spanish dollar dated 1818 with head of and inscribed for Charles IV, who did not rule after 1808; a counterfeit United States half dollar with date 1838 bearing the inscription 50 CENTS, which does not appear on genuine half-dollars of the type after 1837; and a false Austrian crown the composition and purpose of which I do not know.

Among "coins" to be held in suspicion is a variety of irregular shape pieces usually appearing as if in silver with dates about 1616 and attributed to Mexico. These pieces are not believed to have been produced for or issued by any authority nor used as currency. They are probably a much later product than dated. There is a considerable series of copper pieces usually found in "mint" condition and classed as patterns, but some, in my judgement, are only pieces made for commercial purposes. This series includes the 1/8c. piece for the Island of Anticosti and various denominations for several divisions of South America.

Repaired Coins and Dont's.

Collectors should be alert for pieces that have been holed and repaired. Some are very skillful products and have the defaced or missing letters re-engraved. I remember some years ago of having purchased from the late Rud Kohler for \$30 a 1796 \$2.50 gold piece which had a hole above Liberty head. Kohler said he had had the coin in stock for some years after pur-

chasing it in London for the price quoted to me. Months later, after I had had the coin repaired, I showed it to Kohler and asked him for an offer. He said he could use it at \$75. He did not recognize it and was surprised when I told him it was the identical coin, now repaired, that he had sold to me for \$30.

There are some **don't's** for the collector of paper money. Among them: Obsolete bank notes on which the name of the bank or place of issue or denomination has been changed. Some of these alterations are very deceptive and have led the paper-money specialists on an endless trail to classify the particular type note with the place and bank. Other false paper money specimens are with forged dates and signatures. Blank notes may be common; the same note regularly signed and dated unknown or very rare. Unprincipled ones have made the blanks appear as regularly issued notes. Among my accumulations are two notes, one from West Virginia, the other from Massachusetts, both of which bear the identical pen-written date and bank officer signatures—fast traveling by the bankers! A printing plate used by a note raiser for making “twenties” out of smaller denominations is here shown.

Caprice of Coin Tinkers.

Many novel pieces are what I class “the caprice of coin tinkers,” a few evidences of which are here exhibited. In this class are to be found alterations of coins, some of which are amusing, others vulgar; some have enameled surfaces or countermarks that have no official or necessity money distinction. The Jew and ball nickels are well known, as are also coins with upturned edges, made so by pounding or edge friction; oval pieces that have gone through rollers, and others with two reverses or two obverses soldered into one piece.

I have been penalized by what I call trick cataloguing for auction sales. I remember purchasing a rare small-size pattern piece which was described with a small hole above Liberty cap. I was not familiar with the type of the piece and did not take the time to look it up, but knew the mutilated coin as described would be of service to me. I obtained it at the limit of my bid and had my disappointment when I discovered that the “hole above Liberty cap” was true on the reverse, but on the obverse, from which side the defect should have been described, the two center figures of the date were removed. I have also had the experience of obtaining a set of coins in a sale at the limit of my bid which was per lot, to find that the cataloguer had changed his method by requesting bids per piece and which I failed to note. Each piece in the lot, three or four, cost me per piece what I believed a fair price for the lot.

Your attention is called to a set of miniature coins sometimes referred to as toy money. This set of 16 pieces, uniform in size, metal faced to represent coins, was made in Germany, as were sets of coins of other countries, and to be sold for educational or play purposes. This set is representative of all the United States coins in circulation some years ago, from one cent to the \$20 gold piece. A set like this is very rare for the reason that the product, when exported to America, was seized on arrival by Government officers for the particular reason that the piece representing the \$1 gold was, in size and appearance, sufficient to class it as counterfeit.

There have been disappointments in purchasing lots of coins framed and under glass, particularly United States cents and half-cents. When deframed and closely inspected the believed rarities proved to be false.

Most false coins now reach the inexperienced collector's field in the dispersal of estates by private sale. The false pieces were considered as what they are by the owner, but in being dispersed by the estate sometimes both parties to the transaction are innocent of their spurious character as later found out by the purchaser.

There is no set rule by which an inexperienced collector may protect himself from purchasing frauds except to have confidence in those with whom he deals. What may appear to be a desirable piece, offered in passing, may prove a good purchase when the price at which it was bought makes it worth a chance, or, as my old friend, F. E. Ellis, founder of the St. Louis Coin and Stamp Company, says, “bought on suspicion.” Worth-while coins command worth-while prices, and the best safety valve is the guarantee of genuineness by a reputable dealer.

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration.
C.—Central illustration on note.
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

(CONTINUED FROM LAST MONTH.)

SOUTH CAROLINA (Continued).

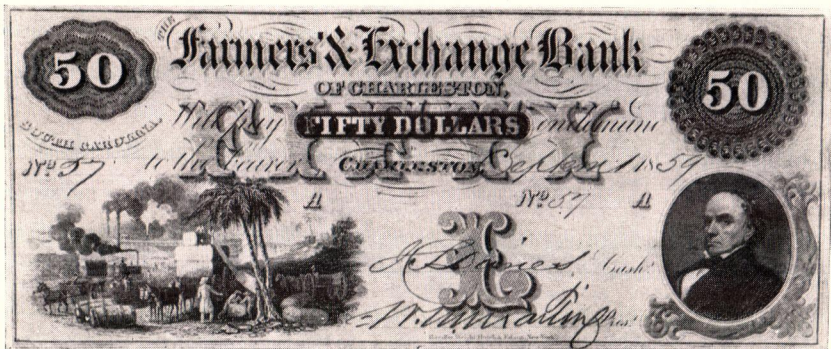
CHARLESTON (Continued).

Charleston Savings Institution.

Exchange Bank.

- 330. 25c. C., Justice. R., 25 cents and below. L., portrait of Franklin, 25 cents, CENTS below.
- 331. 50c. C., female with torch and scroll seated on globe in clouds; spread eagle beside her. R., 50 above and below. L., portrait of Washington, 50 above, CENTS below.
- 332. \$1. C., Neptune and Venus in shell drawn by sea horses. R., 1 above and below. L., ONE across.
- 333. \$2. C., Liberty seated beside shield containing an anchor, train and steamboat in distance. R., 2 above and below. L., portrait of young girl, TWO above and below.
- 334. \$5. Have no description.
- 335. \$10. Have no description.

Farmers and Exchange Bank. (Incorporated Dec. 16, 1852.)



No. 343.

- 336. \$5. C., plantation scene, six oxen drawing a wagon loaded with cotton, distant cotton field. R., portrait of Calhoun, 5 above. L., portrait of Elmore, 5 above. Brown back. 25 July, 1853.
- 337. \$5. Similar to No. 336, excepting red back. Apr. 4, 1861.
- 338. \$10. C., ships under sail, view of Charleston in distance. R., negroes picking cotton, 10 above. L., portrait of McDuffie, 10 above. Red back. No. 78. 12 Aug., 1853.
- 339. \$10. Have no description.
- 340. \$20. C., title of bank, XX in slate below. R., portrait of Washington, 20 above. L., steamboat "ETIWAN" at landing, loading

- cotton and rice, palmetto trees in foreground, 20 above. Red back. 12 Aug., 1853.
341. \$20. Have no description.
342. \$50. C., title of bank, L in slate below. R., portrait of Webster, 50 above. L., similar to No. 340, 50 above. Red lathework designs on back. 9 Aug., 1853.
343. \$50. Similar to No. 342, excepting FIFTY and L in red on face. Black and red print. Plain back. Sept. 1, 1859.
344. \$50. Have no description.
345. \$100. C., C. R., woman with rake in her hand, haymaking scene in background, 100 above. L., vessels, small boats in front of ship, C above.
346. \$100. Have no description.

Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Co. (Incorporated 1845.)

347. \$1000. C., primitive train on seal, M each side. R., 1000 across. L., portrait of girl. Aug., 1861.

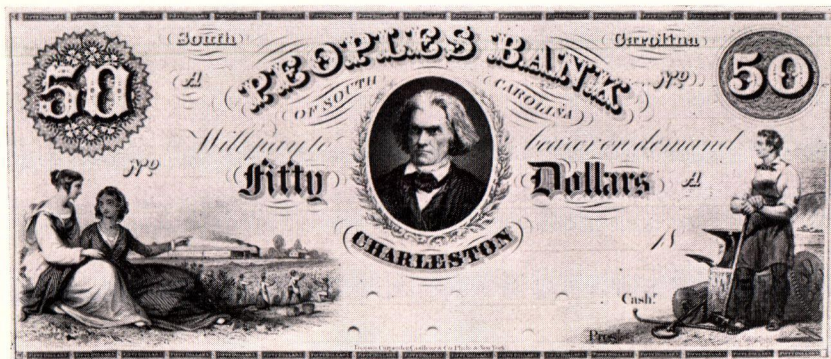
North Eastern Railroad Company. (Chartered Dec. 16, 1851.)

Palmetto Savings Institution.

(Incorporated Dec. 21, 1857. Changed to Palmetto Savings Bank.)

Peoples Bank of South Carolina. (Incorporated Dec. 16, 1852.)

348. \$5. C., cattle and sheep in a field, distant river and boat. R., portrait of Memminger, 5 above. L., FIVE, V above and below.
349. \$5. Similar to No. 348, excepting FIVE in red. June 3, 1854.
350. \$5. Have no description.
351. \$10. C., a mechanic with hammer and cogwheel. R., portrait of young lady, 10 above. L., Faith, Hope and Love holding above them a die containing "Capital \$1,000,000," TEN below.
352. \$10. Similar to No. 351, excepting X and X in red. Apr. 12, 1854.
353. \$20. C., portrait of W. R. King of Alabama. R., mason at work, 20 above. L., Ceres seated holding die containing 20, 20 below.



No. 354.

354. \$50. C., portrait of Calhoun. R., blacksmith standing beside anvil, 50 above. L., two females seated, negroes picking cotton and train in distance, 50 above.
355. \$100. C., title of bank, gamecock crowing below. R., male portrait, 100 above. L., large steamer under full sail, distant ships, C below.

Planters and Mechanics Bank.

(Chartered Dec. 20, 1810. Rechartered Dec. 16, 1852.)

356. \$5. C., two cherubs seated, one drawing, the other reading, sheaf

- and beehive, vessel in distance, double medallion head at right. R., FIVE on medallion head, 5 on medallion head above and below. L., FIVE across.
357. \$5. C., Columbia seated beside globe containing AMERICA, with flag and eagle on her right arm, 5 in red each side. R., FIVE on 5, 5 above and below. L., primitive passenger train, 5 above, FIVE below.
358. \$5. C., similar to No. 357. R., V, 5 above and below. L., V, 5 above, FIVE below. Black and red print.
359. \$5. Have no description.
360. \$5. Have no description.
361. \$10. C., spread eagle on limb of tree, train and ships in distance, 10 each side. R., medallion head, TEN above and below. L., Bacchus, TEN above and below. 3 May, 1850.
362. \$10. Similar to No. 361, excepting 10 in red on back. 1 Sept., 1855.
363. \$10. C., similar to No. 361. R., Goddess of Plenty holding shield, TEN above and below. L., child with chickens, TEN above and below. X TEN X in red. Black and red print.
364. \$10. C., agricultural implements, barrel, bale and sheaf, 10 on medallion head each side. R., TEN across. L., male portrait, 10 above and below.
365. \$10. Have no description.
366. \$20. C., ornamental 20, eagle and shield. R., 20, male portrait above and below. L., male portrait, 20 above and below.
367. \$50. C., three females, eagle and ornamental 50, 50 each side. R., male portrait, FIFTY below. L., male portrait, FIFTY DOLLARS below.
368. \$100. C., two females, one seated and one standing, sheep, distant ship, 100 and a male portrait on right and left. R., portrait of Washington. L., portrait of Franklin.
369. \$100. Have no description.
370. \$500. C., agricultural implements and sheaf of grain. R., 500 DOLLARS. L., POST NOTE across.

Provident Institution for Savings.

(Incorporated Dec. 19, 1843. Charter renewed and name changed to Charleston Savings Institution Dec. 20, 1856.)

Provident Savings Institution. (Authorized Dec. 19, 1833.)

South Carolina Rail Road Company. (Consolidation of Railroads in 1844.)

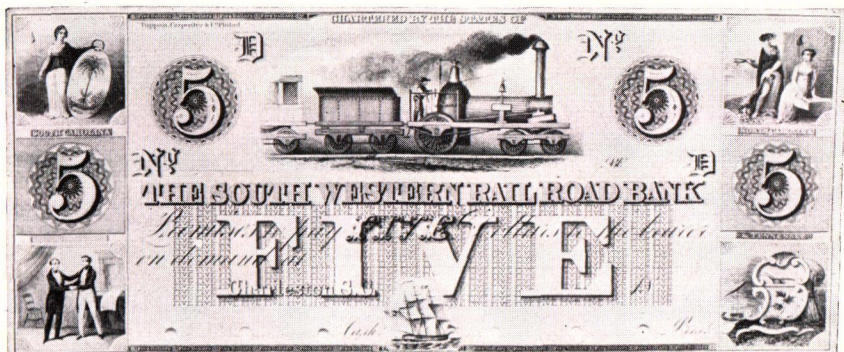
371. 50c. C., title, train below. R. and L., 50. Red and black print. FIFTY CENTS in blue on back. Apr. 1, 1864.
372. \$1. C., title. R., ONE on 1, Hope seated below. L., locomotive, ONE below. Black and green print. Reads: "Good for the fare of one passenger, twenty-five miles." July 1, 1873.
373. \$2. C., men loading one-horse cart with cotton bales, locomotive below. R. and L., 2. Black and green print. Reads: "Good for the fare of two passengers, twenty-five miles." July 1, 1873.

South Western Rail Road Bank. (Chartered Dec. 21, 1836.)

374. \$5. C., locomotive, tender, etc., 5 each side, ship below. R., 5, seal of North Carolina above, seal of Tennessee below. L., 5, part of seal of South Carolina above, seal of Kentucky below. 1st December, 1842.
375. \$5. Similar to No. 374, excepting large FIVE on many small Fives. Tan and steel gray. July 1, 1859.
376. \$5. Have no description.
377. \$10. Similar to No. 374, excepting denomination.
378. \$10. Similar to No. 375, excepting denomination.
379. \$20. C., Ceres seated on plow, 20 each side. R., medallion head, 20 above and below. L., statue of Washington, TWENTY below. 1st December 1842.
380. \$20. C., ships in Charleston Harbor, view of Charleston in distance

on left, 20 each side. R. and L., similar to No. 374. Large TWENTY on many small Twentys. Tan and steel gray.

381. \$50. Similar to No. 380, excepting denomination.



No. 375.

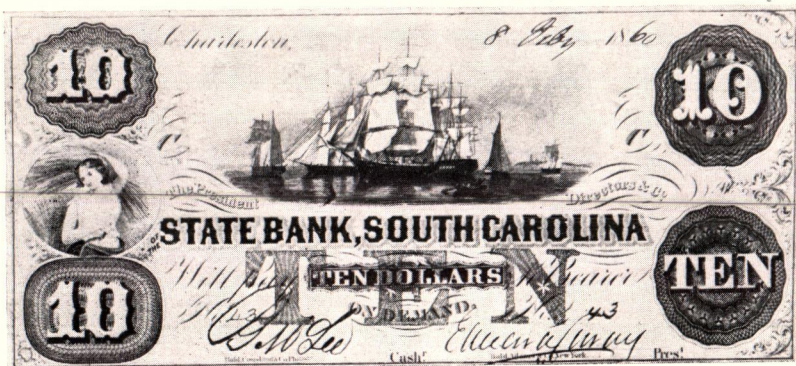
382. \$100. Similar to No. 380, excepting denomination.

State Bank of South Carolina, Parent Bank.

(Incorporated Dec. 19, 1801. In 1802 Act passed to revoke charter granted under Act of 1801 and granted new charter.)

383. \$5. C., title of bank, FIVE at upper left. R., V, shield containing ship, sheaf and cotton plants above. L., FIVE across. Signed by John Dawson, Cash. John C. Faber, Pres. No. 1356. 20th February, 1815.
384. \$5. C., portrait of Elias Horry, president of Rail Road Company, V on medallion head each side, two cherubs in boat below. R. and L., primitive passenger train, 5 above and below. 3 Nov., 1852.
385. \$5. C., bank building at corner of Broad Street and East Bay. R., 5 above, V below. L., V.
386. \$5. Similar to No. 385, excepting FIVE in red on face and on back. May 14, 1860.
387. \$5. Have no description.
388. \$10. C., trains, both passenger and freight, crossing a trestle; portrait of Elias Horry, president of Rail Road Company, below. R., Liberty seated, X above, 10 below. L., Liberty seated, 10 above, X below.
389. \$10. C., clipper ships and other vessels at sea, distant lighthouse. R., 10 above, TEN below. L., half-length of Ceres with sheaf on her shoulder, 10 above and below.
390. \$10. Similar to No. 389, excepting TEN in red on face and on back. 8 Feb., 1860.
391. \$10. Have no description.
392. \$20. C., Venus seated in a shell, 20 each side. R., portrait of Washington. L., portrait of Franklin.
393. \$20. Similar to No. 392, excepting TWENTY in red on face. 1 July, 1859.
394. \$50. C., St. George slaying the dragon, 50 each side. R., Jackson, 50 above and below. L., L.
395. \$50. C., shield containing cotton plant, a woman instructing youth on right, an Indian family on left, mermaid below. R., a steamboat, 50 in upper corner. L., Roman Senator, 50 in upper corner.
396. \$50. Similar to No. 395, excepting TWENTY outlined in red lathe-work covering note. 4 Mar., 1859. Red back.
397. \$100. C., Ceres erect, Cupid holding die containing 100 at upper

right, C at upper left. R., 100 across. L., portrait of Washington.



No. 390.

398. \$100. Similar to No. 397, excepting C 100 C outlined in red lathe-work covering note. 8 Jan., 1859.

Union Bank of South Carolina.

(Chartered Dec. 20, 1810. Rechartered Dec. 16, 1852.)

399. \$5. C., Pallas and Ceres seated on cotton bale, factory and cotton press in distance, 5 in red-edged medallion each side, bust of Calhoun below. R., SO. CAROLINA across. L., CHARLESTON across. 1859.
400. \$5. C., large V containing the portraits of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, two United States flags and eagle, 5 each side. R., Justice seated, 5 above. L., cotton plant, 5 above. 1859.
401. \$5. C., Ceres seated, distant vessels, 5 each side. R., SOUTH CAROLINA across. L., FIVE across.
402. \$10. C., Goddess of Liberty, distant ship, X each side. R., TEN DOLLARS across. L., TEN across.
403. \$10. Similar to No. 402, excepting TEN in pink on face.
404. \$20. C., Ceres seated, vessel in distance, 20 each side. R., SOUTH CAROLINA across. L., TWENTY across. Sept. 1, 1859.
405. \$100. C., woman reclining, farmer plowing on right, ship and sloop on left, 100 each side. R., ONE HUNDRED across. L., ONE HUN. across.

CHERAW.

Bank of Cheraw. (Chartered Dec. 18, 1824.)

406. \$10. C., equestrian statue of George Washington, encampment in background, 10 each side, bridge over Peedee river below. R., portrait of Lafayette. L., portrait of Franklin. 26 Decem., 1825.

Bank of South Carolina, Branch.

407. \$5. Have no description.

Bank of the State of South Carolina, Branch.

(In 1831 the Parent Bank was authorized to establish a branch bank or agency here.)

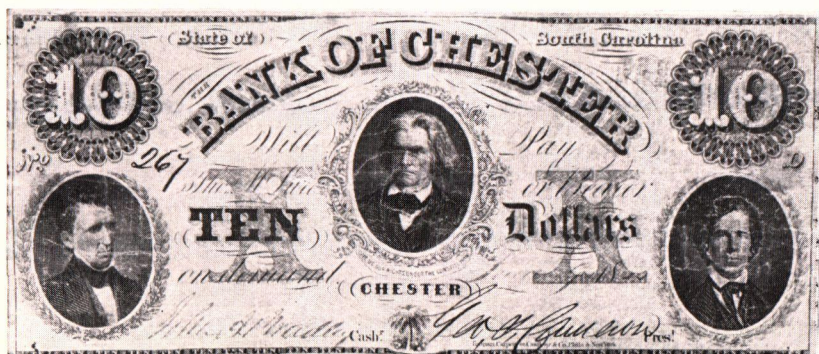
Cheraw and Darlington Railroad Company. (Chartered Dec. 19, 1849.)

Merchants Bank of South Carolina. (Incorporated Dec. 19, 1833.)

408. \$1. Necessity bill. Issued by W. Godfrey, Cashier. Written with pen and ink. Reads: "\$1. Cheraw, Jan. 1, 1862. Pay to Bearer One Dollar." Signed by W. Godfrey. Written on the back of part of a \$5 note of the Merchants Bank of South Carolina.
409. \$5. C., seal of South Carolina, an officer on right, Liberty seated on left, emblematic figure representing Victory above, 5 at right, FIVE at left. R., palmetto trees and train, V above. L., statue of Calhoun. Color, patent green tint. 17 Jan., 1858.
410. \$5. Have no description.
411. \$6. Have no description.
412. \$7. Have no description.
413. \$8. Have no description.
414. \$9. Have no description.
415. \$10. C., Southern steamboat, train at right. R., wagon loaded with cotton drawn by yoke of oxen, X above, 10 below. L., portrait of David R. Williams, 10 above and below. Oct. 1, 1850.
416. \$10. C., Commerce and Minerva seated, building and ships in distance. R., a sailor erect, 10 above. L., portrait of Calhoun, 10 above. Color, patent green tint. July 6, 1857.
417. \$10. Have no description.
418. \$20. C., Industry and distant cotton factory on right of anvil, Agriculture and distant cotton field on left. R., train, 20 above. L., portrait of young lady, XX above.
419. \$20. Similar to No. 418, excepting color, patent green tint. July 8, 1857.
420. \$50. C., negroes gathering cotton, 50 each side. R., men weighing cotton, 50 above. L., State arms, barrels, etc., FIFTY above.

State Bank of South Carolina, Branch.**CHESTER.****Bank of Chester.** (Incorporated Dec. 16, 1852.)

421. \$5. C., Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. R., portrait of Washington, 5 above. L., portrait of Jefferson, 5 above.
422. \$5. Similar to No. 421, excepting FIVE in red. July 10, 1858.
423. \$5. Similar to No. 421, excepting 5 in upper corners in red die. May 1, 1860.
424. \$5. Have no description.
425. \$10. C., portrait of Calhoun. R., portrait of Elmore, 10 above. L., portrait of McDuffie, 10 above.

**No. 426.**

426. \$10. Similar to No. 425, excepting small X and X in red. Aug. 10, 1854.

427. \$10. Similar to No. 425, excepting large X and X in red. Nov. 7, 1855.
428. \$10. Similar to No. 425, excepting 10 in red-bordered dies in right and left upper corners, also 10 and 10 in white on many small Ten Dollars in red. May 1, 1860.
429. \$20. C., train, distant bridge and village on left. R., portrait of young lady, 20 above. L., Hope seated, sailor holding flag, TWENTY below.
430. \$20. Similar to No. 429, excepting TWENTY in red on face and on back. Nov. 7, 1855.
431. \$20. Similar to No. 429, excepting XX in red die on left of train, 20 in red die on right of train. 20 XX 20 shaded on TWENTY in miniature. 7 May, 1860.
432. \$20. Similar to No. 429, excepting TWENTY in red on back.
433. \$50. C., horses, distant buildings. R., portrait of W. R. King, 50 above. L., portrait of young lady, 50 above.
434. \$100. C., Capitol at Washington. R., eagle, 100 above. L., portrait of lady, 100 above.
435. \$100. Have no description.

COLUMBIA.

Bank of the State of South Carolina, Branch.

(Authorized under the Act of Dec. 19, 1812.)

436. 5c. Similar to No. 36. Type 2. Signed by J. L. Clark. June, 1862.
437. 5c. Similar to No. 36. Type 3. Signed by J. Fisher. June, 1862.
438. 5c. Similar to No. 43. Type 1. Signed by J. L. Clark. Feb. 1, 1863.
439. 5c. Similar to No. 44. Type 1. Signed by J. L. Clark. Feb. 1, 1863.
440. 10c. Similar to No. 205. Type 2. Signed by J. L. Clark. June, 1862.
441. 10c. Similar to No. 205. Type 3. Signed by J. L. Clark. June, 1862.
442. 10c. Similar to No. 1. Type 2. Signed by J. Fisher. June, 1862.
443. 10c. Similar to No. 205. Type 3. Signed by J. Fisher. June, 1862.
444. 10c. Similar to No. 2. Type 1. Signed by J. L. Clark. Feb. 1, 1863.
445. 10c. Similar to No. 62, excepting paper watermarked "Wooky Hole Mills." Type 1. Signed by J. L. Clark. Feb. 1, 1863.
446. 15c. Similar to No. 68. Type 2. Signed by J. L. Clark. June, 1862.
447. 15c. Similar to No. 3. Type 2. Signed by J. L. Clark. Feb. 1, 1863.
448. 15c. Similar to No. 3. Type 3. Signed by J. L. Clark. Feb. 1, 1863.
449. 20c. Similar to No. 227. Stamped on back with red-ink hand stamp: "A. W. Thomson, et. al. Vs. H. H. D. Byron Co. Treas. Proved. P. A. Cummings, Referee." Signed by J. L. Clark. Mar. 1, 1862.
450. 25c. Similar to No. 4. Signed by J. Fisher. Apr. 13, 1861.
451. 25c. Similar to No. 5. Printed on back of \$1.75 note of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston R. R. Co. Signed by J. Fisher. July 1, 1861.
452. 25c. Similar to No. 5. Printed on back of \$5 note of Manufacturers and Mechanics Bank, Columbus, Ga. Signed by J. Fisher. July 1, 1861.
453. 25c. Similar to No. 5. Printed on back of \$500 bond; also stamped on back with red-ink hand stamp. Signed by J. Fisher. July 1, 1861.
454. 25c. Similar to No. 86, excepting large shaded 25 in blue at right and left center. Type 2. Signed by J. L. Clark. June, 1862.
455. 25c. Similar to No. 86. Type 3. Signed by J. L. Clark. June, 1862.
456. 25c. Similar to No. 6. Type 2. Signed by J. L. Clark. Feb. 1, 1863.
457. 25c. Similar to No. 6. Type 1. Signed by J. Fisher. Feb. 1, 1863.
458. 50c. Similar to No. 8. Signed by J. L. Clark. Jan. 1, 1862.
459. 50c. Similar to No. 256. Signed by J. Fisher. Jan. 1, 1862.
460. 50c. Similar to No. 259. Type 2. Signed by J. L. Clark. June, 1862.
461. 50c. Similar to No. 264. Type 2. Signed by J. L. Clark. June, 1862.
462. 50c. Similar to No. 266. Type 2. Signed by J. L. Clark. June, 1862.
463. 50c. Similar to No. 9. Type 2. Signed by J. L. Clark. June, 1862.
464. 50c. Similar to No. 9. Type 3. Signed by J. L. Clark. June, 1862.
465. 50c. Similar to No. 262. Type 2. Signed by J. L. Clark. June, 1862.

466. 50c. Similar to No. 102. Type 2. Signed by J. L. Clark. June, 1862.
 467. 50c. Similar to No. 10. Type 2. Signed by J. L. Clark. Feb. 1, 1863.
 468. 50c. Similar to No. 11. Type 2. Signed by J. L. Clark. Feb. 1, 1863.
 469. 75c. Similar to No. 12. Type 2. Signed by J. L. Clark. Feb. 1, 1863.
 470. 75c. Similar to No. 124. Type 3. Signed by J. L. Clark. Feb. 1, 1863.
 471. 75c. Similar to No. 12. Type 1. Signed by J. Fisher. Feb. 1, 1863.
 472. 75c. Similar to No. 124, excepting paper watermarked "W. T. & Co." Type 3. Signed by J. L. Clark. Feb. 1, 1863.
 473. \$1. Similar to No. 302. Signed by Clark and Fisher. Feb. 7, 1862.
 474. \$1. Similar to No. 305. Signed by Clark and Fisher. May 4, 1862.
 475. \$2. Similar to No. 309. Signed by Clark and Fisher. 10 June, 1862.
 476. \$4. Similar to No. 314. Signed by Clark and Fisher. 1 June, 1862.



No. 453.

477. \$5. C., General Marion inviting British officer to sweet-potato dinner, V in green each side. R., Gen. Moultrie, 5 above. L., Gen. Sumter, 5 above. Black and green print. Signed by Clark and Fisher. Oct. 8, 1861.
 478. \$10. Similar to No. 319. Signed by Fisher and Goodwyn. 1 Nov., 1842.

Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company.

479. \$2. C., dog's head, 2 each side, TWO below. R. and L., train. Reads: "Good for the fare of two passengers twenty miles." Oct. 1, 1873. Printed back.
 480. \$10. C., locomotive, cherub each side. R. and L., TEN, 10 in upper corner. Reads: "Good for the fare of two passengers one hundred miles." Oct. 1, 1873. Printed back.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

WESTCHESTER COUNTY (N. Y.) COIN CLUB ORGANIZED.

On Sunday, April 15th, 1934, a group of Westchester County numismatists met at the home of Mr. Julius Gutttag, in New Rochelle, to organize the Westchester County Coin Club. It was decided by those present at that meeting to maintain the club on an informal basis for a time, until we feel that a more permanent organization, with regular officers and constitution, can be advantageously set up.

At that meeting Mr. Gutttag was asked to assume the temporary chairmanship and myself the secretaryship. Since that time we have held a second meeting at Mr. Gutttag's home and we have now made definite arrangements for the future meetings of the club for the Roger Smith Hotel, in the city of White Plains, N. Y. Regular meetings will be held on the third Monday of every month at that place from now on.

At a later date the club will undoubtedly take out a joint membership in the A. N. A. We have already secured the application for membership in the Association of one of the members, and we hope that more may be in the offing.

WILLIAM S. DEWEY.

THE NUMISMATIST

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Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath.

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.

Publication Office: Federalsburg, Md.

FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

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Editorial Comment—Numismatic News

ALL OUTSTANDING U. S. PAPER MONEY TO BE RETIRED.

A United Press dispatch from Washington, dated June 6, says:

"Government printing presses are rumbling day and night turning out billions in new money. The bales of new currency do not mean that inflation is under way, but simply that every one of the approximately 1,000,000,000 pieces of paper money in the pockets of the public and the vaults of the banks has to be changed due to the country's new monetary laws. The printing on the present paper money which the average citizen probably never has read is all out of date.

"In addition, a new variety of silver certificates is being gotten up for use in connection with the silver-buying program. What makes the new bills necessary are the Farm Relief Act of 1933, which made all money legal tender, and the Congressional resolution of June 5, 1933, which removed the promise-to-pay-in-gold clause from Government obligation. These provisions mean a complete reissue of currency, just as it was necessary in 1928 to replace the large-size paper currency with smaller bills. The current changes have no bearing on intrinsic value or purchasing power.

"The problem of replacing the money has placed a tremendous burden on the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, necessitating new hundreds of workers and a twenty-four-hour three-shift day. Already crisp new \$2 and \$5 United States notes are rolling off the presses. Other money will be put into production as soon as dies and plates can be made. No new money

has yet been placed in circulation. The principal change will be in Federal Reserve notes. Instead of bearing the phrase 'redeemable in gold' they will say 'This note is legal tender for all debts, public and private, and is redeemable in lawful money at the United States Treasury or at any Federal Reserve Bank.' "

MARYLAND TERCENTENARY COMMISSION'S MEDAL.

The medal issued by the Maryland Tercentenary Commission to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the landing of the Maryland colonists at St. Mary's City, Md., March 25, 1634, is illustrated here.



A description of the medal was published in last month's issue. It is struck in bronze, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. The medal was modeled by Hans Schuler, Baltimore, and was struck by the Medallie Art Company, New York City.

RARE OLD NEW JERSEY COINS SHOWN AT MUSEUM.

Some of the first coins ever issued in this country by a State government are included in a collection of rare New Jersey coins that were placed on public exhibition for the first time at the Newark Museum on Sunday, June 10. Three hundred and fourteen types of copper pennies, issued by two private mints located at Morristown and Elizabeth during the years 1786 and 1787, under authority from the New Jersey Legislature, are included in the collection, which is believed to be the most complete of its kind in existence.

Lent to the Museum for exhibition during the summer months by the New Jersey Historical Society, the collection was assembled by the late Frederick B. Canfield, who lived during his lifetime near Dover and was a member of the American Numismatic Society.

Including numerous coins of great rarity, the collection as a whole reveals much of interest concerning the difficult period of transition which the Thirteen States went through between the close of the Revolution and the adoption of the Constitution. With the country flooded with debased currency issued by the Continental Congresses and worthless counterfeits of English coins, the State Legislature turned to authorizing private individuals to issue coinage. New Jersey, in a law passed on June 6, 1786, was the first of the Thirteen States to provide for the minting of coins. Authority was given to Walter Mould, Thomas Goadsby and Albion Cox to issue copper pennies at the rate of fifteen coppers a shilling, the English system of money still being retained. The first coins were struck at Morristown, and later Goadsby and Cox separated and moved to the Old Armstrong House, at Elizabethtown, where a second mint was established. Several

designs were attempted, but the one finally settled upon carried the horse's head and plough of the State shield on the obverse, with a Saxon shield on the reverse. Itinerant and unknown artists made the dies, and other examples of their work may be seen in similar coins designed for Vermont and Connecticut.

Because of the rarity of mintable metals, it was not unusual to find examples of old English and other coins on which the design of the New Jersey pennies had been struck. An extremely rare example of this type of coin is shown in the exhibit, which was superimposed on a 1787 penny issued by the State of Connecticut.

The oldest coin shown in the exhibit is one issued by Mark Newbie, New Jersey's first banker, who lived in Newton, N. J. Coming to America in 1681, he brought with him a quantity of coins privately issued in Ireland some years earlier, which came to be widely circulated in this State prior to the Revolution. This shows on the obverse St. Patrick bearing a double cross, and on the reverse, King David playing a harp. The latter figure bears a striking resemblance to King Charles I of England, indicating that the coin was struck during his reign.

The collection of New Jersey pennies is being shown in the Sculpture Court at the Newark Museum, where it will remain on view until the end of August.

MEDAL COMMEMORATING LAFAYETTE'S DEATH.

To commemorate the 100th anniversary of the death of Lafayette, a committee representing the American Friends of Lafayette has issued a bronze medal, which is illustrated here. It is struck in bronze, is 2½ inches in diameter and was made by the Medallie Art Company, New York City. The designs are by John Flanagan, prominent New York sculptor.



The American Friends of Lafayette was founded May 20, 1932, to promote historical research through the collection of books and documents dealing with the life and times of Lafayette; to further the distribution of information concerning Lafayette's life and times by the publication of documents, articles and books dealing with Lafayette, and by the loan of material owned by members.

THE BUFFALO NICKEL INDIAN.

Chief Two Guns White Calf, whose profile greatly resembles the Indian on United States buffalo nickel, died at the age of 62 at Blackfoot Reservation, recently. Although known as the "buffalo nickel Indian," Chief Two Guns White Calf never posed as a model for the profile appearing on the current five-cent piece. James Earle Fraser, who designed the coin, said that several Indians posed for him, but Two Guns was not one of them.

NEW OR RECENT ISSUES.

New Zealand—Two more denominations of the new series of coins recently issued for New Zealand are illustrated here—the florin and the sixpence. The half crown was illustrated in our May issue.



The obverse is the same throughout the series, a crowned bust of King George V to left. All legends are in English. Date 1933.



The reverses are as follows: Half crown, crowned shield of New Zealand encircled by Maori carvings. Florin, the kiwi, the national wingless bird of New Zealand. Shilling, youthful Maori warrior clad in pin pin or reed kilt crouched alert holding taiha or war staff. Sixpence, huia (female), a rare New Zealand bird. Threepence, two carved meres or Maori war clubs crossed.

The crown, penny and halfpenny are yet to be issued.

THE NUMISMATIST AND THE A. N. A. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

The June, 1909, issue of *The Numismatist* contained the following articles: "Augustus Saint-Gaudens"; "Look Our for Private Gold Counterfeits"; "Numismatica Latomorum"; "Permission to Restrike Mormon Coins Doubtful"; "U. S. Mint 1877 \$50 Patterns in Gold"; "The Zabriskie Collection Sale"; "Two Unique Double Eagle Varieties"; "The Ancient Money of Argos: Iron Skewers"; "First Silver Dollar for the United States." The various departments are continued. The program for the Montreal Convention of the A. N. A. appears in this issue. The department devoted to the A. N. A. contains the names of 21 applicants.

The July, 1909, issue of *The Numismatist* contained the following articles: "The World's Highest Priced Coins"; "A Coin Collector Need Not Be a Rich Man"; "A Theory As to the Origin of the Symbol of the Three Crowns on Swedish Coins"; "German History and Small Coins"; "Jewett Collection Sale a Great Success." Details of the Montreal Convention of the A. N. A. are given. The department devoted to the A. N. A. contains the names of 19 applicants for membership.

MEDAL FOR WILLIAM H. WOODIN.

The United States Mint at Philadelphia will strike a medal for William H. Woodin, President Roosevelt's first Secretary of the Treasury, who died recently in New York City. The portrait of Mr. Woodin which will appear on the medal was modeled while he was suffering from the illness which caused his death. The dies have been cut by John R. Sinnock, sculptor and chief engraver at the mint. Specimens of the medal will be sold to the public.

THE CHICAGO COIN CLUB'S ANNUAL EXHIBIT AND LADIES' NIGHT.

In spite of the excitement over the big fire at the Stock Yards and the sultry heat of the day, the First Annual Exhibit and Ladies' Night of the Chicago Coin Club went over with a bang. The attendance was 100.

A fine entertainment program was presented under the direction of Harwood Frost. Harry Wilson spoke for the A. N. A., and Henri Ripstra, the president, welcomed visitors. Mr. Warren, of Marshall Field & Co., invited all those attending to visit the Chase National Bank collection exhibit which will be on display at Marshall Field & Co.'s this summer.

The exhibit was one of the finest held in Chicago in recent years. The auction was well patronized, the 75 lots bringing \$122.

The program for the occasion was novel in shape and design. It was in folder form, circular, six inches in diameter, the front and back bearing designs of the obverse and reverse of the first coin struck in America—one of Charles and Joanna (1521-1556). The leaves of the folder contained the program, a list of the exhibits, the items in the auction sale, and a list of the officers of the C. C. C. and the members of the annual exhibit committee.

SOCIETE LES AMIS DE LA MEDAILLE D'ART 1933 MEDAL.

The Belgian Society's membership medal, Exercice XXVIII, 1933, has recently been distributed. The designs are by the sculptor, Marcel Rau.



The obverse shows the head of Henri Pirenne in profile. The reverse symbolizes the life of the nation, which was cut off by the World War, springing anew from the old root. It is struck in patinated bronze of exceptional quality. The medal measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter.

J. deL.

PUBLIC DEMAND FOR SMALL COINS BREAKS RECORD.

An Associated Press dispatch from Washington, June 11, says:

A demand for small change unprecedented in the Treasury's history was reported by Secretary Morgenthau. So fast have pennies, nickels, dimes, quarters and half dollars been shipped by the mints that he says it has "almost completely exhausted the supplies in the Federal Reserve Banks, the Treasury and the mints."

"The demand is far out of proportion to any that has ever occurred before at this time of the year in the whole history of the mints," he said.

The Federal Reserve Board recently reported a big increase in small-sized currency—that of \$20 and less—and explained this type of money was "commonly used in business transactions."

Treasury figures showed that in the first five months of 1934 more subsidiary coins were shipped than in the same five months for all the preceding thirteen years put together. For the five months shipments amounted

to \$3,603,000, as compared with \$2,477,000 for the same five months for thirteen years from 1921 to 1933. The Treasurer said the extraordinary demand has put the Philadelphia mint on a three-shift basis and speeded coinage operations at the Denver and San Francisco mints. Quarter dollars were in greatest demand. Shipments in the five-month period amounted to \$1,465,000 as compared with \$435,000 for that period in all the preceding thirteen years.

"Last Friday night there was only \$1,000 in quarters at the Philadelphia mint, but Treasurer William A. Julian had orders for immediate shipment of \$392,000," Mr. Morgenthau said.

Figures for other denominations show shipments were \$655,000 worth of dimes, as compared with \$353,000 in the first five months of the preceding thirteen years combined; of nickels, \$421,000, compared with \$480,000, and of cents, \$826,500, as compared with \$538,900.

THE BANK OF CANADA.

With the passage of Bill 19 by the present session of Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, the new central bank of Canada, to be known as the Bank of Canada, has come into existence and will begin to function late this fall or early next spring. Gradually this new central bank will take over the issuance of all Canadian paper money, and immediately it begins to function no new Dominion of Canada notes will be issued and over a period of years the private bank notes now in circulation will be replaced by the notes of the Bank of Canada.

An interesting amendment was added to the bill recently to the effect that the notes of the new bank would be either in the French language or in the English language but "will not be bilingual." The determination as to whether the notes to be issued will be in French or English will depend upon the bank requisitioning them as to which they ask for, and then with the Minister of Finance, with whom the final decision will rest. While there has been some discussion as to whether the new notes, when issued, will be of the size of paper money as used by the United States or the larger notes as circulated in Canada, there has been no definite decision, and this will naturally be left with the governing body of the new bank.

Rock Island, Que., June 16.

J. D. FERGUSON.

HOBBY SHOWS AND THEIR AFTER-EFFECTS.

Whatever the result may be from participation in a hobby show by the A. N. A., it is not confined entirely to the business done "over the counter" at a show. Experience shows that substantial results may not always be apparent at once, but may manifest themselves later. An instance of this kind is cited by Frederick S. Knobloch, secretary of the Bronx Coin Club, who writes as follows:

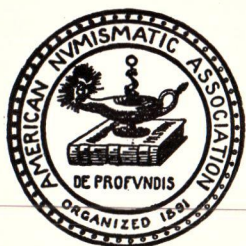
"If the New York Hobby Show was not a success to anyone else, it was to us. Sending notices to Bronx visitors who signed the registration book netted six guests at our last meeting, three of whom were elected to membership. The next time we meet I will try and sign them up with the A. N. A."

ALAS! WE HAVEN'T A DUPLICATE.

The following letter has recently been received by the editor:

"Will you kindly let me know, with return mail, if you can send me one 1804 Liberty silver dollar in exchange for one paper dollar of mine. If you have any other old coins, let me know, and what kind. It is for my collection. If you can give me one 1804 Liberty silver dollar, you make me the biggest pleasure in the world. As I am a furrier, when you do me that favor I will send you free a fur coat next winter."

When we recall the extreme cold of the past winter and look at the old overcoat that has served us so many winters, we more than regret we haven't one of the coins wanted.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to The Numismatist, \$2.00 yearly, both payable to the General Secretary January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

OFFICERS.

President, NELSON T. THORSON, 306 South 19th St., Omaha, Neb.
First Vice-President, HARVEY L. HANSEN, 123 Greenbank Ave., Piedmont, Cal.
Second Vice-President, RAGNAR L. CEDERLUND, 548 Provident Ave., Winnetka, Ill.
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BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

HARLEY L. FREEMAN, Chairman, 1432 East 47th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
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 HENRY HUNT, 114 Wabash St., W. E., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 J. HENRI RIPSTRA, 2126 Gladys Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST.

F. G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Manager,
 Publication Office, Federalsburg, Md.
 Editorial and General Offices, 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

DISTRICT SECRETARIES.

ARIZONA—M. JOE MURPHY, Box 405, Phoenix, Ariz.
CALIFORNIA—ERNEST R. WERNSTROM, Box 384, San Francisco, Cal.
COLORADO—ERNEST CERNY, P. O. Box 111, Denver, Col.
ENGLAND—CHARLES J. BUNN, 125 Grove Lane, Camberwell, London, S. E. 5, England.
GEORGIA—J. J. GONZALES, 1204 North Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
ILLINOIS—ELMER LAWLESS, 2224 S. Spalding Ave., Chicago, Ill.
IOWA—CHAS. E. BRIGGS, 400 18th St. N. E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
KANSAS—H. E. ROWOLD, 1307 E. Brush Creek, Kansas City, Mo.
MAINE—GEORGE P. COFFIN, 29 Gage St., Augusta, Maine.
MASSACHUSETTS—HENRY SCHUHMACHER, Roslindale, Mass.
MICHIGAN—CHARLES L. BRISLEY, 5961 Nottingham Road, Detroit, Mich.
MISSOURI—JOHN H. SNOW, 5887 Page Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.
NEBRASKA—NELSON T. THORSON, 306 South 19th St., Omaha, Neb.
NEW JERSEY—CHARLES F. O'MALLEY, 211 Central Ave., Rahway, N. J.
NEVADA—C. O. HERZ, Care R. Herz & Bro., Reno, Nev.
NEW YORK (Lower)—JOSEPH BARNET, 2025 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
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RHODE ISLAND—HORACE M. GRANT, 119 Empire St., Providence, R. I.
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TEXAS—B. MAX MEHL, P. O. Drawer 976, Fort Worth, Texas.
WASHINGTON—O. P. EKLUND, 0711 Pittsburg St., Spokane, Wash.
WISCONSIN—L. A. BURMEISTER, JR., 2865 N. 18th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
ONTARIO—R. W. THOM, Box 750, Collingwood, Ont., Canada.

APPOINTMENT OF DISTRICT SECRETARIES FOR THE A. N. A.

The list of District Secretaries for the A. N. A. is being revised and the above are the appointments made to the present. As additional appointments are made they will be included in the list.

American Numismatic Association

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted July 1, 1934.

- 4474 Charles J. Knabenschuh, 212 Grafton Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.
 4475 Clarence I. Grover, 14 Vine Street, Shickshinny, Pa.
 4476 Robert Bauer, 122 Fifth Avenue, Room 211, New York, N. Y.
 4477 Abraham Kosoff, 2417 Mermaid Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 4478 Samuel Pantiel, 3134 36th Street, Long Island City, N. Y.
 4479 V. M. Stone, Care J. E. Davis, Trainmaster, Room 206 Union Pacific Sta., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 4480 Charles Buckalew, 2407 Tatnall Street, Wilmington, Del.
 4481 Rev. Mark K. Trexler, 1007 Elizabeth Avenue, Laureldale, Pa.
 4482 E. F. Colboch, 647 14th Street, Bowling Green, Ky.
 4483 J. R. Talbert, D. M. D., P. O. Box 511, Beaverton, Ore.
 4484 Louis Rosenberg, 869 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 4485 O. Alters, 228 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 4486 Alfred L. Hodes, 65 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.
 4487 Dunbar D. Scott, 191 Oxford Street, Hartford, Conn.
 4488 Edward Roy Giberson, 6323 Van Dyke Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
 4489 Maj. William F. Root, 68 Adams Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
 4490 B. F. McGukin, 42 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
 4491 Warren E. Hertenstein, Wayland, N. Y.
 4492 Percy A. Machwitz, Care the Sparton Refining Co., Shreveport, La.
 4493 Lauren K. Reddell, 258 Walker Street, Waupun, Wis.
 4494 L. E. Thompson, 31 Washington Street, East Orange, N. J.
 4495 John S. Davenport, 24 Argyle Park, Buffalo, N. Y.
 4496 Abraham Celender, 190 Wilson Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 4497 Zoltan Husth, 92 Speedway Avenue, Newark, N. J.
 4498 Lewis K. Ferguson, 233 Sheldon Avenue, Ames, Iowa.
 4499 Herbert C. Sinnett, 50 Thomas Place, New Rochelle, N. Y.
 4500 Moe H. Scher, 1025 Boynton Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 4501 Heyman Hagedorn, 306 Parkway, Greensboro, N. C.
 4502 Hans H. Hanson, 189 Parmelee Avenue, Hawthorne, N. Y.
 4503 Fred Spanierman, 136 East 57th Street, New York, N. Y.
 4504 H. A. Hagen, 15 Everett Avenue, Ossining, N. Y.
 4505 Herbert O. Lindhe, Sutherlin, Ore.
 4506 Leonard L. Stearns, 1111 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
 4507 William R. Peer, 1503 North 35th Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
 4508 Omaha Coin Club, A. J. Pilmaier, Secty., 2108 South 35th Avenue, Omaha, Neb.
 4509 Asher Kleinman, 136 West 23rd Street, New York, N. Y.
 4510 James A. Nicoletti, 71 Lefferts Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to June 10, 1934. If no objections are received prior to August 1, 1934, the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the August issue of The Numismatist.

Applicant.	Proposed by
Leon T. Gross (United States Coins), 297 South Schuyler Avenue, Kankakee, Ill.	W. A. Schneider
Dr. C. F. Miller (United States Currency), Marlin, Texas	Harry T. Wilson
Robert E. Fisher (United States Coins and West Indies), 700 Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.	C. A. McGlamery
Heart of America Numismatic Association, Frank C. Ross, Secy., 15 East 62nd Street, Kansas City, Mo.	W. A. Philpott, Jr.
Frank C. Ross (United States Silver Coins), 15 East 62nd Street, Kansas City, Mo.	T. James Clarke
M. M. Gottlieb (General), 1517 Union Street, Allentown, Pa.	Harry T. Wilson
	H. E. Rowold
	Charles C. Stump
	Howland Wood
	Moritz Wormser

Northwest Coin Club, Carl M. Becken, Treas.,	Nelson T. Thorson
7 North Seventh Street, Minneapolis, Minn.	Harry T. Wilson
H. Clark Mooney (General and early American),	Farran Zerbe
645 West End Avenue, New York, N. Y.	Harry T. Wilson
Eric Korsgren (American and Foreign),	Moritz Wormser
398 Douglas Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Harry T. Wilson
Thomas G. Melish (10c., 50c. and Commemoratives),	H. A. Brand
312 United Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio	Harry T. Wilson
John A. Dawson (General),	A. F. McCrory
1785 Coventry Road, Columbus, Ohio	Harry T. Wilson
Charles A. Kays (General),	Henry Hunt
P. O. Box 54, McKees Rocks, Pa.	Adam M. Barker
W. R. MacFarlane (Half-Dollars, Dollars, and U. S. Gold),	Harry T. Wilson
500 Main Street, Watsonville, Cal.	J. Henri Ripstra
Bruno Klaus (General),	Joseph Barnett
220 East 85th Street, New York, N. Y.	Harry T. Wilson
Stanley Scott (U. S. and Colonial Coins),	William S. Dewey
44 Fanshaw Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.	Julius Gutttag
William H. Sternberg (Latin American Coins),	Moritz Wormser
152 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.	Harry T. Wilson
J. G. Pallos (United States Coins),	Harry T. Wilson
85 G Street, Johnstown, Pa.	J. Henri Ripstra
Robert R. Prann (U. S. Coins and Foreign Crowns),	Vernon L. Brown
P. O. Box 144, San Juan, Porto Rico	Harry T. Wilson
Walter Gury (General and Russian),	Richard H. Rosholm
4903 West End Avenue, Chicago, Ill.	Harry T. Wilson
Chester A. Jobst (United States and General),	C. E. Green
120 Ozanam Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill.	R. L. Cederlund
Otto H. Hieb (Early American Coins),	Ernest R. Wernstrom
516 17th Street, Oakland, Cal.	Harry T. Wilson
Lewis C. Cole (General),	Harry T. Wilson
P. O. Box 277, El Centro, Cal.	J. Henri Ripstra
Leon Gettis (Coins and Paper Money),	Harry T. Wilson
United States Veterans' Administration Hospital 91, Ward L,	
Tuskegee, Ala.	J. Henri Ripstra
Irving H. Oliver (U. S. Cents and Silver Dollars),	Ed M. Lee
615 North Jackson Street, Glendale, Cal.	O. A. Caldwell
E. C. Henderson (Crowns),	A. F. McCrory
661 South Harris Avenue, Columbus, Ohio	Harry T. Wilson
William H. Sheldon, M. D. (Early U. S. Cents and Colonials),	C. H. Fisher
University of Chicago, Clinics, Chicago, Ill.	Western Res. Num. Club

Admitted to Life Membership.

Don Corrado Romano,	Recommendation of George H. Blake
25 Harrison Avenue, Springfield, Mass.	Harley L. Freeman

Changes of Address.

Willis O. Crosswhite, from 1-3 West 3rd Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, to 201 West 4th Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Frank J. Saco, from 735 45th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., to 443 36th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lieut.-Com. Ralph W. Hungerford, U. S. S. Childs (241), from Care Postmaster, New York, N. Y., to R. W. Hungerford, Lieut.-Com., U. S. N., 244 King George Street, Annapolis, Md.
J. deLagerberg, from 240 Midland Avenue, East Orange, N. J., to P. O. Box 193, Shoreham, L. I., N. Y.
Frank C. Nielsen, from 313 North Naches Avenue, Yakima, Wash., to Route 7, Stone and 20th Avenues, Yakima, Wash.
Roland L. de Haan, from 340 Riverside Drive, New York, N. Y., to 1 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.
Homer V. Smith, from P. O. Box 209, Georgetown, Texas, to P. O. Box 871, Taylor, Texas.
C. C. Saeman, from 4323 Brooklyn Avenue, Seattle, Wash., to 11748 Sand Point Way, Route 1, Seattle, Wash.
Lieut. (jg) O. H. Dodson, U. S. S. Idaho, from Norfolk Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., to Lieut. (jg) O. H. Dodson, U. S. N., Naval Post-Graduate School, Annapolis, Md.

Rev. Dr. G. A. Sowash, from Route 1, Box 212, Zephyrhills, Fla., to 152 Waugh Avenue, New Wilmington, Pa.

Lewis K. Ferguson, Asst. to Technician, Cherokee National Forest, Athens, Tenn.

Mrs. Thelma Miller, from 659 Wrightwood Avenue, Chicago, Ill., to 449 St. James Place, Apt. 2, Chicago, Ill.

William E. Ristow, from 3258 Clifton Avenue, Chicago, Ill., to 3108 Belle Plaine Avenue, North Center Station, Chicago, Ill.

Frank J. Valtman, from 1607 South 48th Court, Cicero, Ill., to 2822 South Harding Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

George M. Agurs, from 217 Travis Street, Shreveport, La., to 1224 Oakland Street, Shreveport, La.

Henry R. Drowne, from 16 Gertrude Place, Asheville, N. C., to 130 Bay View Avenue, Atlantic Highlands, N. Y.

John D. Lynn, from 140 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y., to 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Elwyn V. Aldrich, from 140 Oak Street, Elyria, Ohio, to 9 Pine Street, Norwalk, Ohio.

Charles S. Manning, from 4800 Ellsworth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., to 522 Roslyn Place, East Liberty Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A. J. Fecht, from 1211 Esperson Bldg., Houston, Texas, to 611 Esperson Bldg., Houston, Texas.

Rev. William H. Owen, from 88 Morningside Drive, New York, N. Y., to Route 2, Buchanan, Va.

Reece A. Oliver, from Akron, Ind., to Care Bureau of Education, Manila, P. I.

Corrections.

Abraham Koshoff, 2417 Mermaid Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., should be Kosoff.

J. E. Smenner, Dinglewood, Columbus, Ohio, should be Columbus, Ga.

Application of Rev. Mark K. Trexler, 1007 Elizabeth Avenue, Laureldale, Pa., should have been credited to Harry S. Boynton, Reading, Pa. This gentleman was one of his prospective members.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

Deaths

FRANK BUTLER GAY.

Frank B. Gay, director emeritus of the Morgan Memorial and Wadsworth Athenaeum, Hartford, Conn., died at his home on June 16. He was 78 years old. He had been a member of the A. N. A. for several years.

Frank Butler Gay was born in East Granby, Conn., then known as Granby, and was descended from Revolutionary stock. He received an honorary degree of master of arts from Trinity College, Connecticut, in 1917.

Since 1877 Mr. Gay had been associated with library and historical work in Hartford. Institutions with which he was connected included the Morgan Memorial, the Watkinson Library of References, the Wadsworth Athenaeum and the Hartford Public Library. He was a founder and former president of the Connecticut Library Association. He was secretary and librarian of the Connecticut Historical Society from 1884 to 1893.

Mr. Gay was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Connecticut Society of Colonial Wars and the Twentieth Century Club.

GREETINGS FROM MR. O'MALLEY.

To the members of the A. N. A. and any others interested in Numismatics residing in the State of New Jersey. Greetings:

Having just been appointed District Secretary for New Jersey by President Nelson T. Thorson of the A. N. A., I wish to take this opportunity to inform you of my desire to be of service to you numismatically.

I stand ready to answer any questions pertaining to the A. N. A. and numismatics in general that are within my knowledge, and in any case I will endeavor to secure such information as you desire.

May I ask that should you know anyone interested in numismatics or in any of its branches that might be interested in membership in the A. N. A. you forward me their names and addresses and I will follow up your recommendations with a membership invitation and a personal visit if necessary.

The office of District Secretary is created for your convenience and not just as a name to be listed in the directory of The Numismatist, so please feel free to call on me at any time.

CHARLES F. O'MALLEY.

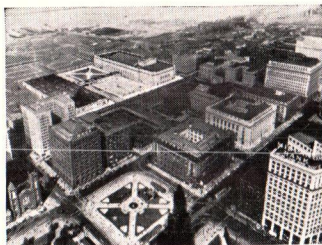
211 Central Ave., Rahway, N. J.

All Roads Lead to Cleveland, August 18 to 23

By AMBROSE P. SPENCER, Publicity Chairman.

All roads lead to Cleveland, and there they will all lead to the Carter Hotel, where the Western Reserve Numismatic Club will be hosts to the visiting members of the American Numismatic Association at the 1934 convention.

It is not too early to mail your hotel reservation. Room rates are \$2.50 up. Address the Carter Hotel, Prospect at East Ninth Street, Cleveland, Ohio.



Aerial View of Hall and Public Square.

A call for exhibits from Charles J. Molnar, exhibit chairman, appears elsewhere in this issue. The committee urges every member to bring an exhibit, whether the collection be large or small. Adequate space and excellent lighting will be provided in the Rainbow Room.

Following is the tentative program which has been drawn up by the entertainment committee. The committee's aim is to provide a flexible schedule that will furnish varied entertainment and activities for the delegate, but leave him free to pursue his own inclinations if he so desires. Particular attention has been given to providing at least one feature each day that will interest the women members of the group.

TENTATIVE PROGRAM.

Saturday, August 18.

Morning—Registration, Carter Hotel. Placing of exhibits in the Rainbow Room.

Afternoon—Inspection of exhibits.

Evening—Smoker for the men; entertainment. Movie or show for the women. Reception and buffet lunch.

Sunday, August 19.

Morning—Church attendance. Exhibits open.

Afternoon—Drive about city and through parks.

Evening—Open.

Monday, August 20.

Morning—Exhibits open. Opening of the business session. Taking of the official photograph of visitors.

Afternoon—Exhibit of auction material and trading bourse. Tour and luncheon for the women, including such of the following as inclination and time permits: Home in the Sky, Terminal Tower, WMK Radio Broadcasting Studio, Higbee Store.

Evening—Theater party for the women. Auction sale (partial description of the sale material will appear in the August issue of The Numismatist.)

Tuesday, August 21.

Morning—Business session.

Afternoon—Scenic drive and visit to Kirtland Temple (Mormon temple and home of the famous Kirtland notes.)

Evening—Open.

Wednesday, August 22 .

Morning—Business session.

Afternoon—Open for shopping and sightseeing. Suggestions for visitors are: Cleveland Airport; Cleveland Art Museum and its Fine Arts Garden; Nela Park, laboratory of the national lamp division of the General Electric Company; studios and broadcasting stations of either WTAM, WGAR, WHK, WJAY; Western Reserve Historical Society; Natural History Museum; Federal Reserve Bank.

Evening—Annual banquet, Carter Hotel Ballroom. Dancing.

Thursday, August 23.

Morning—Final Business Session.

Afternoon—Adieus.

Here Are the Convention Chairmen.

For information regarding the convention apply to one of the following committee chairmen.

Registration—E. D. Windau, 1565 East 17th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Entertainment—Dr. Y. A. Sargis, Rose Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

Exhibits and Auction—Charles J. Molnar, 33 Euclid Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio.

Publicity—Ambrose P. Spencer, 1357 Ardoon St., Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

Women's—Mrs. H. L. Freeman, 2260 Fenwick Rd., University Heights, Ohio.

General—Harley L. Freeman, 1432 East 47th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT HALF-DOLLAR.

The most dangerous counterfeit silver coin that the Secret Service, banks and the public have to contend with is a spurious half dollar of the current, full-length Liberty type that has been discovered recently. It cannot be detected by weight or ring, appears as of standard coin silver and has been found with several different dates.

They are worn smooth on the high parts of device, as are most all half dollars now in circulation in the East. The die work is good. On the spurious pieces the sun rays differ from the genuine and there is no line dividing sole from shoe-upper on foot near border; on reverse the lettering and spacing is slightly lacking in uniformity and the designer's mark, at right under eagle's tail, monogram A W incuse, is imperfectly formed.

New York, June 12, 1934.

FARRAN ZERBE.

A United Press dispatch says: Half and quarter-cent pieces would be used in American business if a suggestion made to President Roosevelt by State Director of Agriculture Walter J. Robinson, Olympia, Wash., were carried out. Mr. Robinson wrote to the President recommending issuance of small fractional coins as an aid to business. He held that in selling bread, milk and other staple commodities under the State agricultural adjustment act, the price could be regulated more fairly if the nation had such coins.

Plan For That Exhibit!

Chairman Issues Call For Convention Displays.

The committee on exhibits desires to make the display at the 1934 convention the largest and most comprehensive that has been shown at any national convention. We hope that every collector who attends will bring an exhibit, be it 15 coins or 500. One hundred cases will be available in the Rainbow Room of the Carter Hotel, and the committee expects exhibitors to fill them. Excellent lighting of the displays is assured. Police protection will be provided night and day, and in all probability the exhibits will be insured.

Attractive arrangement and classification of such an exhibit is a tremendous task and can only be effected through the co-operation of every exhibitor. Please notify me as early as possible, preferably not later than August 1, the nature of your exhibit and approximate number of specimens so that space may be planned and cases reserved. Members unable to attend but who desire to place an exhibit may do so by notifying me of its size and nature and shipping the collection by registered mail or insured express in time to reach me before the convention opening.

CHARLES J. MOLNAR, 33 Euclid Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio.

PAPERS FOR THE 1934 CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

The Committee on the Reading of Papers at the 1934 Cleveland Convention is very anxious to have the literary and scientific part of the Convention program excel the high standard maintained at previous conventions.

The committee appeals to all members of the A. N. A. who have interesting numismatic material to discuss and to write about, and urges them to prepare papers for the Convention and to communicate with any member of the committee, preferably the chairman, and advise them of the topic of the paper they will present.

With as large a membership as that of the A. N. A. it is impossible for the committee to approach all members individually, and all members of literary talent are herewith cordially invited to donate such papers.

Your prompt cooperation will be appreciated.

Address any member of the Committee as follows:

MORITZ WORMSER, Chairman, 95 Fifth Ave., New York City.
SHEPARD POND, 258 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
HARVEY L. HANSEN, 123 Greenbank Ave., Piedmont, Cal.
PROF. T. O. MABBOTT, 1232 Madison Ave., New York City.
R. E. DAVIS, 1708 E. 69th St., Chicago, Ill.

A. N. A. CLEVELAND CONVENTION COMMITTEES.

The following committees for the Cleveland Convention of the A. N. A. have been appointed by President Thorson:

Committee on Papers to Be Read at the Convention—Moritz Wormser, 95 Fifth avenue, New York City, chairman; Shepard Pond, Boston, Mass.; Harvey L. Hansen, Piedmont, Cal.; Prof. T. O. Mabbott, New York City; R. E. Davis, Chicago, Ill.

Committee on Elections—Ragnar T. Cederlund, Winnetka, Ill.; J. Henri Ripstra, Chicago, Ill.; Henry Hunt, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Committee to See That Nominations Are Made—T. James Clarke, 38-40 Charles street, Jamestown, N. Y.; George J. Bauer, Rochester, N. Y.; Ernest R. Wernstrom, San Francisco, Cal.

Committee on Credentials—Harry T. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.; Harley L. Freeman, Cleveland, Ohio; Farran Zerbe, New York City.

Committee on Resolutions—Charles Markus, Davenport, Iowa; George A. Gillette, Rochester, N. Y.; William J. Schultz, Cincinnati, Ohio; Howard D. Gibbs, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dr. J. M. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs

DIRECTORY.

American Numismatic Association—Meets annually in convention. Harry T. Wilson, Secretary, 535 N. Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

American Numismatic Society, New York City—Meets four times annually at its building, Broadway at 156th Street. Sydney P. Noe, Secretary.

Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal—Meets monthly at Chateau de Ramezay. Dr. A. H. MacCordick, Corresponding Secretary.

Atlanta Coin Club, Atlanta, Ga.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at the Y. M. C. A. W. J. Warner, Secretary, 1562 Westview Dr., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.—Meets monthly. Shepard Pond, Secretary, 258 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Bronx (N. Y.) Coin Club—Meets fourth Wednesday of each month at East 148th Street Restaurant, just east of Third Ave., Bronx, New York City. F. S. Knobloch, Secretary, 1955 East 232d St., New York City.

Brooklyn Coin Club—Meets second Wednesday of each month. William R. Tait, Secretary, 586 Bay Ridge Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Buffalo Numismatic Association, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Mondays at Central Y. M. C. A. Jack E. Bishop, Secretary, 318 Genesee Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

California Coin Club, Los Angeles, Cal.—Meets first Tuesday evening of each month. Sidney Haas, Secretary, 6421 Orange St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Chase Bank Coin Society, New York City—Meets third Monday of each month. R. W. Robinson, Secretary, 18 Pine Street, New York City.

Chautauqua Coin, Stamp and Curio Club, Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at Hotel Jamestown. C. B. Sampson, Secretary, R. F. D. 1, Jamestown, N. Y.

Chicago Coin Club, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first Wednesday of each month at the Atlantic Hotel. R. E. Davis, Secretary, 1708 E. 69th St., Chicago, Ill.

Cincinnati Numismatic Association—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at 8 o'clock P. M., Starrett's Netherland Plaza Hotel. S. E. Cor. Fifth and Race Streets. Chas. J. Thul, Secretary, 2631 Hemlock St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Columbus Numismatic Society, Columbus, Ohio—Meets second Monday evening of each month at the Neil House. Oliver H. Griffin, Secretary, 2724 Westerville Rd., Columbus, Ohio.

Dallas Coin Club, Dallas, Texas—Meets third Thursday night of each month. W. V. Parker, Secretary, 6004 Lewis Street, Dallas, Texas.

Detroit Coin Club, Detroit, Mich.—Meets first and third Thursdays in the Detroit News conference room, Lafayette and Second Blvd. A. M. Livingston, Secretary, 3623 Brooklyn Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Heart of America Numismatic Association, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets second Monday of each month at Kansas City Art Institute. Frank C. Ross, Secretary, 15 East 62d St., Kansas City, Mo.

New Jersey Numismatic Society—Meets second Thursday of each month at Downtown Club, 744 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Miss Gladys D. Wade, Secretary, 11 Berkeley Road, Maplewood, N. J.

New York Numismatic Club, New York City—Meets second Friday of each month. F. C. C. Boyd, Secretary, 237 East 20th St., New York City.

Northampton Numismatic Society, Northampton, Mass.—Meets fourth Wednesday of each month at Y. M. C. A. Building. Elzear J. Paulhus, Secretary, Northampton, Mass.

Northwest Coin Club, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets third Tuesday of the month at Central Y. M. C. A. Lyman F. Johnson, Secretary, 15 S. Fifth St., Minneapolis, Minn.

Omaha Coin Club, Omaha, Neb.—Meets first Friday evening of each month at Omaha Public Library. A. J. Pilmaier, Secretary, 2108 S. 35th Ave., Omaha, Neb.

Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets last Wednesday of each month. Harvey L. Hansen, Secretary, 123 Greenbank Ave., Piedmont, Cal.

Pittsburgh Coin Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets second Thursday at Room 509, Downtown Y. M. C. A. Building, Third Ave. and Wood St. A. M. Barker, Secretary-Treasurer, 150 Morewood Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rochester Numismatic Association, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Municipal Museum. Joseph B. Harzinski, Secretary, 9 Arlington St., Rochester, N. Y.

St. Louis Numismatic Society, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets monthly at Washington University. T. E. Duncan, Secretary, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Springfield Coin Club, Springfield, Mass.—Meets second Wednesday of each month. E. J. Bigelow, Secretary, 396 Bridge St., Northampton, Mass.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets six times a year. January, February, March, April, November and December. Henry Paul Busch, Secretary, 1006 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Syracuse Numismatic Association, Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at the Onondaga Hotel. Paul S. Burns, Secretary, 2012 James St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Washington Numismatic Society, Washington, D. C.—Meets second Tuesday of each month at Strong John Thomson School, Twelfth and L Sts., N. W. Frederic E. Hodge, Corresponding and Recording Secretary, 136 Bryant St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Westchester County (N. Y.) Coin Club—Meets third Monday of each month at the Roger Smith Hotel, White Plains, N. Y. William S. Dewey, Secretary, 38 South Fifteenth Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society—Meets the first Tuesday of every month at the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh. A. C. Gies, Secretary, 6260 Frankstown Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Western Reserve Numismatic Club, Cleveland, Ohio—Meets second Wednesday of each month at the Allerton Hotel. Harley L. Freeman, Secretary, 1432 East 47th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Youngstown Numismatic Club, Youngstown, Ohio—Meets third Friday of each month at the Home Saving and Loan Co., basement, corner Federal and Chestnut Streets. Frank W. Schilling, Secretary, 519 Garfield Ave., Youngstown, Ohio.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB—306th regular monthly meeting, June 8th, Edward T. Newell, president, presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Barnet, Boyd, R. E. Case, Deas, Gutttag, Holzman, Kortjohn, Kusterer, Dr. Mabbott, Marx, Macallister, Morris, Newell, Sghia, Simons, Stein, Tait, Wade, Wormser and Zerbe, and as guests, Mrs. Julius Gutttag and Mr. Dewey.

A paper was read by Farran Zerbe entitled "False Coins—Hints to New Collectors." This paper will be published elsewhere in *The Numismatist*. Mr. Zerbe illustrated his paper with fifty specimens. A rising vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Zerbe for his very excellent paper and exhibit.

Under new acquisitions Mr. Zerbe exhibited the following: A composition leather or cork disc with traces of an inscription said to be used as money. "Christmas Money" scrip of Hartford, Mich., 25c., 50c., \$1, given away free by merchants to customers. The scrip was good at face value at the Christmas auction of articles donated by the merchants. A novel piece of Civil War scrip in similitude to 5c. postal currency, printed on tin foil and issued by a tobacconist of New York City during the Civil War period. Minor coin and low notes, the first to be issued for use in Manchukuo. A piece of rubber money in similitude to a United States \$5 note on both obverse and reverse, so good that if printed on paper it would be promptly dealt with as if a counterfeit.

Other exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Kortjohn: Set of six 20c. pieces; pattern dime 1870; half dime, 1864, in copper.

Mr. Stein: Counterfeit of Lebydos and Antoninus Pius, with reverse of Faustina.

Dr. Mabbott: Copper coin of Claudius for Alexandria tooled as Otho.

Mr. Newell: Forgeries of Ancient Coins: Paduan bronze; Becker tetradrachm of Catania; forgeries from Smyrna, Aleppo, Persia, Raival Pindi, the Bianchi Brothers of Catania, Cigoe of Udine, Christodoulos and other modern forgers.

Mr. Sghia: Cents of 1793, 1794, 1804, 1833, 1845, and Chain cent.

Mr. Barnet: 1861, silver 3c. counterfeit in brass; 1901, dime, counterfeit in brass; 1913, Jew nickel; 1793, Spade guinea in brass; 1846, Mexican dollar with obverse in hard baked enamel with various bright colors; 1804, cent, electro.; 1792, Washington cent, undraped bust, electro.; 1694, Carolina halfpenny, electro.

Mr. Guttag: About 40 specimens of false coins.

The topic for the July meeting will be "Coins, Medals, Tokens and Paper Money of the Period Between 1776 and 1792; also Medals and Tokens of 1876 Commemorating the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence."

The Publication Committee reported as follows:

"Attention is directed to deceptive coin dealers advertising in country district newspapers.

"United States coins and currency will soon supplant Danish money in the Virgin Islands. It is reported that Great Britain will retire as rapidly as possible all of its silver coins of the old high standard of fineness in order to profit by the excess silver content over those that have been in use in the past few years. It is also stated that the present British silver coins may be replaced with those made of a 'new standard metal.' It is reported that the great quantity of pre-war copper coins still in circulation in France will be demonetized now that the new 5 and 10 centime pieces are available in sufficient quantity to replace the old issues. Many of the coins to be retired are of the Third Empire, bearing portrait of Napoleon III."

Mr. Stein, for the Executive Committee, suggested that each of the members suggest topics for future meetings. It was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary be requested to send a questionnaire to each member of the Club with his notice of the meeting, requesting each member to suggest the topic which he would be interested in, and also to advise the secretary whether he would be willing to write a paper on that topic.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—162nd meeting, May 14. The following members were present: Messrs. Taylor, Hopkins, Lloyd, Mosher, Walker, Becker, Paulson and Spaeth. Visitors, Mr. Wolsey and D. B. Clark.

Mr. Hopkins read a letter from the Treasury Department on the subject of issuance of gold certificates.

Mr. Mosher submitted a sample of binding for *The Numismatist* and quoted prices.

Mr. Mosher then announced the Hobby Week to be held June 10 under the auspices of the Buffalo Council of Social Agencies. He mentioned all the details of this extensive exhibit in various parts of Buffalo and solicited exhibits from members of the club, and went into detail as to the conditions and locations of such displays.

Application of Robert E. Wolsey was received and referred to the membership committee.

The secretary talked briefly on the Jamestown meeting and encouraged attendance.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Lloyd: Heath's Counterfeit Detectors, several editions.

Mr. Mosher: Map of Greece on a large cardboard on which were denoted the principal localities of the ancient civilization. Representative coins of Greece and Egypt were displayed on the map with arrows indicating the cities of their origin. This was a very interesting display, showing as it did all the major Greek towns and many beautiful specimens of silver coins. Among the most interesting was an electrum stater of Lydia. This was the most interesting exhibit of the evening and drew unusual attention from the members.

Mr. Hopkins: A number of B. N. A. tokens of the 1928 die in the following metals: Copper, silver, nickel, zinc, brass, aluminum, magnesium, cadmium and red fibre.

An extensive auction followed the meeting, several dozen lots being disposed of.

BUFFALO NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—163rd meeting, May 28. The roll call showed the following present: Messrs. Becker, Lloyd, Hopkins, Spaeth, Girmann, Mosher, Draudt, Bixby, Taylor, Walker, Whittall, Tracy and Schunke. Visitors, Mr. Clark and Mr. Wolsley.

The application of Donald B. Clark was brought up for action on recommendation of the membership committee. Mr. Clark was unanimously elected to active membership. The application of Mr. Wolsley was received and delivered to the membership committee for their perusal.

The president announced from the chair that the Hobby Week Show to be held by the Buffalo Council of Social Agencies was to be postponed until the Fall.

The secretary announced the Jamestown meeting and outlined probable transportation facilities for the members.

The secretary announced the distribution of the 1934 Washington quarter dollars by the Federal Reserve Bank, Philadelphia mint coinage, due to exhaustion of the supply of 1930 and 1932 quarters.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Mosher: Two replicas of the Lindbergh Congressional medal in wax.

Mr. Schunke: Twenty-nine pieces of cob money, a very choice set, some with interesting counterstamps.

Mr. Hopkins: Medals struck in magnesium.

Mr. Tracy: Three-dollar gold and one-dollar gold.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—April 17, 507th meeting, President Foster presiding. The following members attended: Messrs. Plumb, Horner, Lindboe, Webb, Gillette, Harzinski, Foster, Peake, Johanson, Potter, Sunday, Sloane, Amberg, G. J. Bauer, Kolb and Grover. Visitors, J. B. Gilman, F. D. Schueler and M. Thistle.

Communications were read from the Chautauqua Coin and Stamp Club, announcing the Fifth Annual Tri-State Coin and Stamp Convention to be held June 15 and 16; from the British Museum, London, inquiring about the R. N. A. 500th meeting medal, and from Carl Raskin, of Dallas, Texas, asking to become a member of the Rochester Numismatic Association. The secretary was instructed to send Mr. Raskin an application blank.

The program was then turned over to Mr. Bauer, who read a fine paper on ancient coins, and also exhibited many of them. A rising vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Bauer.

After a very spirited auction, the meeting was adjourned.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—May 1, 508th meeting, President Foster presiding. The following members attended: Messrs. Harzinski, Webb, Lindboe, Foster, Plumb, Amberg, Moore, Horner, Sloane, Potter, Johanson, Liess, Sunday, Kaufman, Becker, Geo. J. Bauer, Grover and Kolb. Visitors, Howard Madden, Frank Schueler, Maurice Coppens and Harold A. Hennessy.

Carl Raskin, of Dallas, Texas, was unanimously elected to membership. The paper for the evening was prepared by L. Liess, the topic being "Detecting Counterfeit Bank Notes."

After the auction, the meeting was adjourned.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—May 15, 509th meeting, President Foster presiding. The following were present: Messrs. Harzinski, Lindboe, Foster, Plumb, Moore, Amberg, Potter, Sloane, Kolb, Johanson and G. A. Gillette. Visitors, W. E. Hertenstein, E. A. Gilroy and Howard Madden.

Much discussion was given to the Centennial Hobby Show and what, if any, medal would be had for it.

The meeting was then turned over to G. J. Lindboe, who gave an interesting talk, his topic being the difference between a coin collector and a numismatist, or the history behind the coin.

After the auction, the meeting was adjourned.

HEART OF AMERICA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—Third monthly meeting, May 14th, with an 80 per cent. attendance.

Max H. Morganroth gave a very interesting and instructive talk on the history of German coinage.

C. C. Stump displayed a variety of early American silver, and Maxwell Keith a collection of commemoratives.

Two new members were enrolled. The auction following the meeting proved very alluring and many coins changed hands at good prices.

THE HEART OF AMERICA NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION (Kansas City) held its monthly meeting June 11th with a full attendance. There were several visitors present and two of them joined the club.

Leonard Stearns and George Paris both exhibited their large collections of foreign coins.

Ben H. Berkshire donated to the club a complete set of The Numismatist magazine for the years 1917 to 1933, inclusive, and the gift is greatly appreciated by the members.

After adjournment an auction was held and many coins changed hands at good prices.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—June 5, President Marlier in the chair. Members present were Messrs. Marlier, Locker, Woodside, Gaede, Hunt, McCune, Barker, Piper, Manning, Hall, Coatsworth, Eastwood and Gies.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, George F. Marlier; vice-president, Charles S. Hall; curator, William A. Gaede; treasurer, Charles S. Manning; secretary, A. C. Gies.

Mr. Hall gave a very interesting talk on medals.

Catalogues received: H. G. Williams, New Zealand Coins and Tokens; Morgenthau sale, and The Numismatist.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Manning: U. S. half dollars, H. 4, 1794; 1869 S mint and 1842 O mint, small date.

Mr. McCune: Commemorative and other half dollars.

Mr. Eastwood: Half crown, George II, LIMA; shillings, James I, two types; George III, 3 varieties, including WCC and SSC; sixpences, George I, SSC and George II, LIMA.

Mr. Barker: England, silver tokens, Hereford County and City shilling,

1811; Derby, Leicester and Rutland sixpence, 1811; also pattern sixpence of George III, 1790.

Mr. Hall: Twenty bronze Presidential Indian Peace medals.

Mr. Coatsworth: 1795 U. S. silver dollar (first design); 1804 English dollar; 1781 Mexican Pillar dollar, and 1793 French ecu.

Mr. Gies: U. S. cents: 1795, thick planchet; 1796, Liberty cap; two 1796 fillet head and one Liberty; 1802, heavy break over A T; 1823 over 22; 1831, 1833, 1834, five varieties 1839, and 1846; 1876 Centennial silver medal.

PITTSBURGH COIN CLUB—May 10th. Present, Messrs. Hunt, Dunnigan, Smith, Moudy, Gibbs, Voith, Keitzer, Morris, Reinhart, Drew, Frank, McGinnis, Eastwood, McIlrath, Kerr, Kays and Barker. A. P. Bissell and Mr. Thomas were present as visitors. Mr. Dunnigan, the president, in the chair.

A. J. Napier was elected to membership in the club.

A. P. Bissell donated several books to the club's library and was extended a rising vote of thanks for his generosity.

The following exhibits were shown:

H. D. Gibbs: 100 raitpfennig and raitgroschen of Tyrol, Bohemia, Austria, Styria, and Carinthia; first nickel coin of Bactria; also four French seige pieces in leather.

Mr. Eastwood: England, silver coins, including two types of the shilling of James I.

Mr. Hunt: Sicily, Charles II, Phillip V, and Charles III, various denominations, all in silver.

DALLAS COIN CLUB—May 17. The meeting was called to order by President McGlamery. Members present were Messrs. Boozer, Chester Brooks, Murray Brooks, Cassidy, Holliday, Lloyd, Marr, W. F. Parker, W. V. Parker and Schultz.

Carl Raskin was admitted to membership in the club.

It was decided that the club have a "Dutch treat" supper at its next meeting to celebrate the starting of its seventh year.

The program for the evening was "Odd and Curious Coins."

Chester Brooks, who was program chairman for the evening, talked on the interest which might be had in the study of odd and curious coins.

Exhibits were as follows:

Chester Brooks: Knife, fork and spoon money, shell money, wampum, Mexican cocoa bean money, and ancient coins.

Mr. Holliday: One hundred and ten varieties of die breaks in the United States small cents.

Mr. Butler: Silver coin from Afghanistan, also threepence, sixpence and shilling from New Zealand.

COLUMBUS NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—At our May 14 meeting the following were present: Dr. Henderson, Messrs. Manley, Andrews, Burton, Giesel, Griffin, E. C. Henderson, Chambers, Jewett, Turner, McCrory and G. B. Evans.

Mr. Turner gave an interesting talk about his experiences in his start as a coin accumulator, not a collector.

Five new members were approved as members: Messrs. Dawson, Brothers, Manley, Otstot and Sheets.

After the meeting an auction was held.

At our June 11 meeting F. W. Warner, of Norwalk, Ohio, was a visitor to the Columbus Numismatic Society. The following members were present: Messrs. Manley, Dr. Henderson, Andrews, Burton, Giesel, Dawson, Griffin, E. C. Henderson, Chambers, Jewett, Turner, McCrory and Berman.

The society adopted a membership application card.

Mr. Turner gave a talk on the society being a school to teach the members the value of coins so they could buy intelligently.

Dr. Henderson told how he became interested in coin collecting in his boyhood days, also on the value of numismatic societies in assisting their members in the best ways to collect coins.

Mr. Manley was appointed publicity chairman.

Dr. Henderson informed the society that the Ohio State Library had many books about coins.

SYRACUSE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION—45th meeting, May 8, Robert G. Evans, president, presiding. Members present were Messrs. Clarke, Bluestone, Cook, Evans, Dr. Farr and Burns. Visitors, Robert W. Lewis, of Syracuse; Mr. Berkenstock, of Beacon, N. Y., and Mr. Gumaer, of Cortland, N. Y. Mr. Gumaer invited the Syracuse members to attend and help form the Cortland Coin Club, first meeting scheduled to be held June 7th.

Application for membership was received from Mr. Lewis, who was elected by unanimous vote.

A suggestion was made that a "Central New York Numismatic Convention" be held on June 26th, at Oneida Hotel, Oneida, N. Y. The suggestion was favorably commented on. Vice-President, Scott H. Clarke was appointed chairman of the convention committee.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Lewis: Choice Colonial cents.

Mr. Bluestone: 1800 \$5 gold piece, uncirculated, also choice uncirculated \$1 and \$3 gold pieces.

Mr. Clarke: A complete set of the 1864 C. S. A. notes and a number of choice broken-bank bills.

Dr. Farr: A complete set of large copper cents.

NORTHWEST COIN CLUB—The Northwest Coin Club met May 15th at the Central Y. M. C. A., at Minneapolis, Minn. The following 18 members were present: Rev. Elias Rasmussen, L. P. Mullen, Robert Mullen, A. D. White, Earl J. Bollum, Grace Whiting, Carl M. Becken, Richard R. Sackett, H. Carlson, L. R. Gerber, R. G. Randall, Julius A. Kurtz, A. Curtis, F. F. Buchwald, M. A. Gustafson, Sander Goldstein, Janet Goldstein and Lyman F. Johnson.

The club voted to apply for membership in the American Numismatic Association. It was announced that at present the club has 25 paid-up members. Draft for constitution and by-laws was read and tabled until the next meeting.

An interesting paper on the beginning of coinage was presented by M. A. Gustafson.

Letters of congratulations from the A. N. A. were gratefully received.

It was unanimously recommended by our club that Rev. Elias Rasmussen, our first president, be appointed district secretary for Minnesota for the A. N. A.

New acquisitions of coins by members were viewed. General problems, fine fellowship and good times followed for the balance of the evening.

LYMAN F. JOHNSON, Secretary.

15 So. 5th St., Minneapolis, Minn.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB—184th meeting, June 6. Sixty members and guests were present. The meeting was called to order by President Ripstra.

Walter H. White was elected to membership. Applications for membership were received from Thomas Shugrue, Elsie Borchardt, Walter C. Scholl and H. J. Bartholemay.

Mr. Hewitt gave a brief report on Exhibit Night, promising a final report at the next meeting. The Secretary was instructed to write letters of thanks to those who furnished the entertainment at the meeting.

Mrs. Miller presented a fine paper on fractional currency, which was illustrated by many examples from the exhibit of Mr. Rosholm.

Mr. Rosholm reported recent additions to the library and collection.

Curtis Reese, president of the Junior Coin Club, was presented, and he made a few remarks.

Mr. Dunham spoke on the cause of the depression and the coinage of silver.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Rosholm: 55 pieces of fractional currency, including a number of rarities; sets of coins from Baroda, South Africa, Palestine, East Africa, Manchukuo, West Africa, and a set of Baron de Gortz dalers.

By Mr. Davis: Fractional currency, showing the first sixteen numbers of Valentine's list, and twelve encased postage stamps.

By Mr. Strubinger: Chinese key money and some Century of Progress medals.

By Mr. Gilmore: A very interesting series of commemorative medals.

By Mr. Cederlund: Siege pieces of Campen, 42 stuivers, dated 1578.

By Mr. Budvitis: All of the commemorative gold dollars; dollar and half dollar of 1795, dollar of 1836, \$5 of 1809, \$3 of 1888, and a collection of California gold half and quarter dollars.

By Mr. Eichberger: California gold half dollars.

By Mr. Josephson: A bronze coin of ancient Britain.

By Mr. Bartholomay: A series of Trade dollars in proof, 1878 to 1883; dollars of 1796 and 1801, and half dollar of 1881 with a wire edge.

By Mr. Sheldon: Some very fine books on coins and medals from his library.

The meeting was adjourned, after which an auction was held.

BRONX COIN CLUB—Ninth meeting, May 23rd, O. T. Sghia, president, presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Clark, Dewey, Edelman, Knobloch, Kortjohn, Sghia, Stein, Van Der Meer and Werner. Our guests of the evening were: Messrs. Greenberg, Hentgen, Kraus, Mayfield, McGinnis, Moss, Presbrey, Shanahan, Snyderman and Tait.

A paper was read by Mr. Stein on "The Severii in Numismatics." A rising vote of thanks was extended Mr. Stein.

Mr. Kortjohn also received a rising vote of thanks for his paper on "Five-Cent Pieces."

As the topic for the evening was coins of countries beginning with the letter G and five-cent pieces, the exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Clark: Five-cent nickel pieces and coins of Germany, German East Africa, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Goritz, Goa, Greece, Guadeloupe, Guatemala and coins of British, Dutch and French Guianas.

Mr. Dewey: A set of five-cent nickel pieces from 1866-1931.

Mr. Knobloch: Ten coins of Germany.

Mr. Kortjohn: A complete set of nickel five-cent pieces, including all mint marks; a set of half dimes from 1794 to 1873. A number of German coins and a frame of 70 Lincoln cents in various colors.

Mr. Sghia: A number of gold and silver coins of Germany and its states.

Mr. Stein: Coins of Septimus Severus, Caracalla, Geta, Elagabalus, Alexander and Julia Domna; coins of Germany; Goethe 5 and 3 marks, Luther 5 and 3 marks, Stein 3 marks and the Zeppelin commemorative 5 and 3 marks.

Mr. Van Der Meer: 48 silver and 42 copper coins of Germany.

Mr. Werner: Pattern nickels, 1867, A.-W. 630; 1868, A.-W. 680; 1869, A.-W. 803; Hopkins wooden nickel; Blaine (Wash.), wooden nickel; Tenino (Wash.) wooden nickel; Century of Progress nickel and an 1804 over 1802 silver dollar.

Our guests from the Brooklyn Coin Club exhibited the following:

Mr. Kraus: Luther medal, German notgeld and current money.

Mr. Mayfield: Triple thalers of Brunswick and Hamburg.

Mr. Snyderman: Gold ducats of Saxony, Brandenburg and Augsburg; third of a ducat of Frederick William of Prussia, dated 1713.

Mr. Tait: Ten pattern half dollars of 1870, all in proof.

The By-Laws of the club were suspended and Messrs. Harry Presbrey, Theodor Hentgen and Frank McGinnis were unanimously elected to membership.

It was decided that the topic for the next meeting is to be coins of countries beginning with the letter H and the ten-cent pieces of the United States.

ATLANTA COIN CLUB—Semi-monthly meeting, May 15th, Messrs. Cate and Morgan presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Hardwick, Ketchem, Tomlinson, Warner, Cate, Morgan, Gonzales, B. B. DuBose, J. H. DuBose, Davis, Burns, Lucas, Fisk and Mrs. Cate.

Mr. Ketchem delivered a most interesting address on numismatics, embracing instructive points gathered while visiting coin exhibition and collections throughout the U. S. and foreign cities.

Mr. Tomlinson exhibited artistically arranged frames of international silver, half dollar sizes, and of U. S., Washington, pattern coins, etc.

Final details were discussed and determined upon for our annual exhibition on May 18 and 19 in the Davison-Paxon Building, the success of which is a foregone conclusion.

BROOKLYN COIN CLUB—16th meeting, June 13, President Kraus in the chair. The following members were present: Messrs. Klaif, Kraus, Lenker, Mayfield, Nicoletti, St. Martin, Schmidt, Shanahan, Snyderman, Tait, Werner and Wolkowsky. As guests, Messrs. Celender, Kosoff, Renard, Schmall and Wishy.

The radio committee reported that it believed broadcasting would require a great deal of work. The committee also reported that our member, Mr. Lenker, is giving talks about coins over station WAAT, in Jersey City, every Wednesday afternoon at 4.45 P. M. Mr. Lenker reported that he was getting a great deal of enjoyment from his talks over the radio and that at present he was talking about the rare U. S. coins.

The committee on coin exhibitions for banks reported unfavorably on the idea, as it was learned that several times attempts were made to break into coin exhibits in banks.

The membership committee reported the election to membership of Messrs. St. Martin and Nicoletti.

Mr. Werner donated an 1852 gold dollar, which was raffled off and the proceeds added to the club's treasury. Mr. Werner was given a rising vote of thanks.

It was decided to follow a definite program of addresses and exhibitions starting with the September meeting. The subject for the September meeting will be U. S. half cents and foreign coins of countries beginning with the letter A. Mr. Klaif will give an address on half cents and Mr. Mayfield will talk on foreign coins. For the October meeting the subject will be the exhibition of U. S. large cents and foreign coins of countries beginning with the letter B. Mr. Schmidt will read a paper on large cents and Mr. Lenker will talk on foreign coins.

The President then greeted all our guests, who expressed their happiness at being able to attend the meeting.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Mayfield: Hard Times tokens and a Wood's halfpenny of 1723 with the 3 looking almost like a 5.

Mr. Schmall: Silver 28-stuiver piece of Groningen and Ommel, in Holland, dated 1681.

Mr. Schmidt: Cayenne 2 sous, brass, with counterstamp M. (Can anyone identify this piece?)

Mr. Shanahan: Lepton, 5 and 10 lepta of Capa de Istrid of Greece, dated 1828; also current Greece, 1/5d, 1/2d, 1d and 5d in nickel, and 10d and 20d in silver.

Mr. Snyderman: U. S. fractional currency. First Issue, perforated edges and plain edges; second issue, plain paper, fibre paper and bronze letters; third issue, all with green backs, all with red backs and autographed signatures, including the rare 50c. Allison and Spinner. Also fourth and fifth issues.

Mr. Tait (from Mr. Leeder's collection): 1927 florin of Australia; counterfeit silver dollar of 1884; aluminum crackerjack token with head of Lincoln; thaler of 1864 commemorating 25th anniversary of the reign of Adolph Herzog of Nassau.

Mr. Werner: Ninth issue medal of the Society of Medallists.

Mr. Wolkowsky: U. S. quarter of 1853 without arrows.

Meeting adjourned.

Note—No meetings will be held during the months of July and August.

NORTHAMPTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—May 23. E. J. Bigelow, president, presiding. Members present were Messrs. Miller, Paul-hus, Kohler, Joyce, Drowne, Morse, Bigelow and Parsons.

An invitation was tendered the Society to attend a joint outing of Springfield Coin Club and Northampton Numismatic Society by Mr. Herbert R. Wolcott and Mrs. Wolcott at their summer home, on the Amherst-Belcher-town road, where we have gathered each summer for two years as their guests and had a wonderful time. The date is June 15th and the members' wives are also invited as before. We voted to attend.

L. S. Drowne furnished entertainment for the evening with an exhibit of Colonial coins of New England, New York and New Jersey. Many of these coins were uncirculated and very fine, a rare lot, and very interesting. Mr. Drowne was given a rising vote of thanks by the members.

OMAHA COIN CLUB—First regular meeting, June 1, in the Byron Reed Collection Room at the Omaha Public Library. Members present: Messrs. Olds, Hunt, Pierson, Way, Cleland, Blaufuss, Smith, Rath sack, Pilmaier and Thorson. Also two visitors. President Thorson presided.

Mr. Thorson furnished a beautiful display of ancient coins, consisting of a lot of old square gold and silver Austrian-Bavarian Papal coins and seige pieces, of 1/32 ducat to 2 ducat size; a lot of double thalers of Austria and Bavaria from 1585 to 1700, single, double and triple heads on obverse; large Brunswick 3-thaler, flying horse, 1600; lot of World War iron, tin and aluminum prison camp coins from Austria; around-the-world Zeppelin medal; a large medal with portraits of the Kings of Austria, Germany and Turkey; 1776 Continental dollar and cent; 1804 dollars, Bank of England; Arabian glass coins; U. S. half cents in mint condition, 4 different types; large bronze medal of Prince Otto of Bavaria; very large silver medal, No. 24 of the 50 struck from silver of the Allies, April 6, 1917.

All charter members were presented with a photo taken on the organization date, May 6, also a small booklet, entitled "Everybody's Coin Book," by Mr. Thorson.

Mr. Cleland furnished some 500 to 600 foreign coins for inspection. An auction was held and bidding was quite spirited on half and one cent U. S. pieces. Some coins were also sold at private sale.

It was also announced that the Denver mint would strike dimes and quarters until June 15, possibly producing two million and a half. It will be the first time since 1931 that the Denver mint has made any dimes and the first time since 1932 that it has made any quarters. The minting probably will be continued after the June 15 annual mint audit. The quarter to be minted will be the Washington design, the same as the mint turned out in 1932, but a type which is not seen often in circulation here. The dimes will be of the design which has been common several years.

In an eight-hour shift the Denver mint is capable of turning out about \$12,000 worth of dimes and about the same value in quarters. Therefore should the mint work at that rate until June 15, more than 2½ million coins will be minted.

New members admitted were Wm. Erickson, Raymond E. Moulten and Mrs. Wayland Magee.

MADISON COIN CLUB—The last regular meeting of the Madison Coin Club was held at the Madison Y. M. C. A. on May 25.

Rev. Mr. Harris exhibited some tokens and Civil War cents, the basis for the discussion of the evening.

A committee on program and finance for the coming year was appointed, Herbert Monson, Louis Burger and Lloyd Coleman being those selected. The report of this committee will be heard at a special meeting during the summer.

DETROIT COIN CLUB—240th regular meeting, May 17, President Temple presiding. There were 22 members present and two visitors.

Applications for membership of Mr. Allen and Mr. Williams were referred to Mr. Dworkowski for investigation.

A very interesting talk, illustrated with lantern slides, on early Greek and Roman coins to 308 A. D. was given by Fred F. Bott. A vote of thanks was given Mr. Bott for his evening's entertainment.

Mr. Noyes exhibited a large iron medallion with the legend "In McKinley We Trust, In Bryan We Bust" and on the reverse "Billy Bryan's Idea of Free Coinage."

NEW JERSEY NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—June 14, ninth meeting. Present: Mr. and Mrs. Nixdorff, Messrs. Dalley, Frayne, Higbie, O'Malley, Allgeyer, Garrabrant, Nettleship, Collyer, Wade, Richardson, Prussing, Husth, Spiro, Hermeth, Blaisdell, Hines and Chance. Guest, Jack Green.

President Nettleship appointed a membership committee, consisting of Messrs. Wenger, Blaisdell, Frayne and Collyer. An amendment to the by-laws was passed on first reading whereby applications for membership will be referred directly to the committee for action.

The suggestion was offered that the society be more active in its publicity, particularly with reference to newspaper copy.

Announcement was made of the appointment of Mr. O'Malley, as District

Secretary of the American Numismatic Association for New Jersey, and the press notice relative thereto was read into the minutes.

Upon motion, no topics for the meetings of July and August are to be stated, these meetings to be kept informal; but sentiment was unanimous for continuance of meetings through the summer months.

Members were reminded to ascertain what numismatic collections in New Jersey were on display.

Announcement was made that Mr. Dalley would have his collection of medals on exhibition in the West Caldwell (N. J.) Library in September.

Henry C. Hines spoke extemporaneously on the subject, "U. S. Cents 1793-1798." His remarks included personal reminiscences dealing with his transition from a date collector to a variety collector and his experiences in that field. He commented upon the origin of the cent from the historic angle, the necessity of discriminating between varieties of the same year, and emphasis was placed upon the use of the respective authorities in making a study. Mr. Garrabrant was introduced to show his specimen of 1793 cent, Crosby 3-B, which, present evidence would indicate, is an alteration and does not exist as a genuine variety. Mr. Hines was heartily thanked for his talk.

Messrs. A. T. Duffield, Frank I. Liveright and John B. Tripple were elected to membership.

Announcement was made of receipt of a letter from Mr. Moritz Wormser regarding binders for *The Numismatist*, and those interested were requested to communicate with the President.

Upon adjournment Mr. O'Malley conducted an auction of a large number of lots of coins and paper money.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—May 21. The Society met and dined at the Boston City Club. President Wardner occupied the chair, the other members present being Messrs. Willey, Amee, Stafford, Blaney, Prior, Rowell, Schuhmacher, Dewing, F. O. Brown, Davis, Storer, Tilden, Wheeler, Gifford, Hamilton, Barney and Pond.

The President appointed Messrs. Davis, Brown and Schuhmacher delegates to represent the Society at the annual convention of the American Numismatic Association to be held this summer in Cleveland, Ohio.

Carleton S. Gifford then read an extremely interesting paper on "The Austrian Order of the Golden Fleece." Beginning by telling of the reasons in medieval times for the founding of orders, the religious and dynastic importance thereof and the creation and disappearance of countless such organizations, Mr. Gifford pointed out that but three orders have come down through the ages practically unchanged both as to rules of award and design—the Garter of Great Britain, founded in 1346; the Annunziata of Italy, founded in 1362, and the Golden Fleece, founded in 1429. The Fleece is a vivid example of the uncertainty of origin of very old orders and the significance of insignia. The occasion for its founding is generally agreed to have been the marriage of Duke Philip the Good of Burgundy to the Infanta Isabella of Portugal. Of all the reasons advanced for the name and emblem of the order, "The Golden Fleece," the most likely seems to be the great wealth produced by the rich wool industry in and around Philip's city of Bruges in the Low Lands.

From the very start membership in the order was most highly prized and sparingly conferred. Many privileges and dignities attached to membership. Unlike most orders, the Fleece did not feature the Cross in its insignia, which consisted of a small golden lamb (or fleece) suspended from a golden chain or a ribbon which passed around the neck of the wearer.

Mr. Gifford went on to describe the quarrel that arose between the Houses of Austria and Spain after the division by the Emperor Charles V, and successor by inheritance of Philip the Good, of his Austrian and Spanish possessions; later both Austria and Spain claimed the Fleece. He told of the bitterness of the dispute that broke out in the early eighteenth century when the Spanish Netherlands were transferred to Austria as a result of the War of the Spanish Succession and the insistence of both Austria and Spain to the sole right to the order. It was due to the unwillingness of either royal family to yield, Mr. Gifford said, that the two branches, Spanish and Austrian, came into being.

Prior to the World War it had been almost impossible for a collector to

procure a specimen of the Golden Fleece, and even now, despite the broken fortunes of many Austrian archdukes and Spanish grandees, it remains exceedingly rare. Mr. Gifford closed by showing a specimen he had recently acquired which was the property originally of the Hungarian Count Gyorgy Appoyni, who died in 1899.

All present admired the rare specimen of this famous old order and thanked Mr. Gifford for his most interesting paper and exhibit.

CHASE BANK COIN SOCIETY—11th regular meeting, May 21st. The following members were present: Messrs. Bates, Brown, Freas, Gaynard, Reuter, Sinnett, Telleen and Zerbe. E. E. Evans was a guest. V. L. Brown, president, presided.

V. L. Brown announced that the Texas commemorative half dollars had not yet been issued. He also announced that bills authorizing the issuance of commemorative half dollars for celebrating the Maryland Tercentenary anniversary and Arkansas 100th anniversary of admittance to the Union have been passed by Congress. President Roosevelt seems to be more in sympathy with coining of commemorative half dollars and coins than the last Administration, so from now on there are apt to be several more bills of this nature introduced into Congress. It is also interesting to know that a bill authorizing the coinage of three-cent pieces was recently introduced into Congress.

Following a short business period the President turned the meeting over to Mr. Zerbe, who showed and explained to the members many interesting false coins, both of foreign and United States origin, that were made with an attempt to deceive the collector. Some of the most interesting pieces were the United States cents, including electrotypes of the rare 1793 and 1804, altered dates of the 1856, and, believe it or not, an 1815 cent made from an 1845, as there were no cents made in 1815. The members also were interested in seeing counterfeit "pieces-of-eight" with a counterstamp of the head of George III of England, a Chinese silver piece that had the silver cut out from the middle and filled with base metal, and imitation California gold pieces. However, the pieces that created the most discussion were not the altered United States quarter of 1827, or the 1796, 1838 O and 1853 half dollars, but were the 1804 silver dollars. Mr. Zerbe had two of these pieces, and one was such a good alteration that some of the members thought it was genuine. After obtaining the members' opinions, Mr. Zerbe told them that neither one was genuine and explained how a genuine could generally be distinguished from a "phoney" one.

Mr. Zerbe's talk was most interesting and very informative. Everyone present will now be in a better position to detect false coins. If Mr. Zerbe's display had been of genuine coins, he said that it would have a numismatic value exceeding \$25,000.

The meeting then adjourned until next September.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY (N. Y.) COIN CLUB—April 15. The first meeting of the Westchester County (N. Y.) Coin Club was held on Sunday afternoon, April 15, at the home of Julius Gutttag, in New Rochelle. The following were present: Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Dewey, J. Gutttag, Major and Mrs. W. F. S. Root, Messrs. A. W. and A. L. Reibling. Mr. Gutttag was chosen temporary chairman and Mr. Dewey, secretary-treasurer.

The name "Westchester County Coin Club" was selected by those present as being most suitable for the society, and it was decided to hold regular meetings of the club on the third Monday of each month at some central point, to be determined as soon as arrangements can be completed. A. W. Reibling was asked to look into the possibility of obtaining a room at the New Rochelle Y. M. C. A. or in one of the New Rochelle public schools for this purpose.

It was generally felt that, due to present economic conditions, the annual dues should be made as low as possible, and, accordingly, a tentative figure of one dollar per year was decided upon.

The chairman appointed A. L. Reibling and Mr. Dewey as the committee on monthly topics, and the club suggested that for the first regular meeting, to be held on May 21, the topic be "Pattern Coins and U. S. Cents Prior to 1800."

Mr. Gutttag outlined some of the purposes of the club and suggested that

one of its primary objectives should be the collecting together of items pertaining to the numismatic history of Westchester County.

An extensive collection of present-day scrip was exhibited by Mr. Gutttag, including a number of rarities in this interesting series.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY (N. Y.) COIN CLUB—May 21. The second meeting of the Westchester County (N. Y.) Coin Club was held on May 21 at the home of Mr. Gutttag, in New Rochelle. The following were present: Mr. and Mrs. Dewey, Mr. Gutttag, Mr. A. L. Reibling, Sr., and Mr. Scott. The club decided to continue to meet on an informal basis for the present.

The topic for the evening was "Pattern Coins and U. S. Cents Prior to 1800," and the exhibits were as follows

Mr. and Mrs. Dewey: Fugio cent (New Haven die restrike); Cents of 1794, '95, '96, '97, '98.

Mr. Gutttag: 1879 \$4 gold (second type), 1879 \$4 pattern in copper (first type); books on early cents, including Hays 1794, Gilbert-Elder 1796, Doughty on Copper Coins of the U. S., Gilbert-Elder 1794, Chapman 1794, Clapp 1798-1799, and Crosby 1793.

Mr. Reibling: 1794 cent and 1795 half cent.

Mr. Scott: 1792 Washington bust cent, 1861 Confederate half dollar (restrike), New England shilling, 8-real piece, Peru, and 2 drachma of Lysimachus.

The secretary reported on the club's participation in the joint A. N. A. exhibit at the National Hobby Show in New York held during the latter part of April, and also that a club scrap book had been started.

Mr. Reibling, reporting for his son, who could not be present, said that the New Rochelle Y. M. C. A. would require a charge of \$5 per night for meeting in one of the rooms in their building. The secretary read a letter from the Roger Smith Hotel, in White Plains, offering to serve a dinner to the members each month, with the privilege of meeting afterwards, for \$1.25 per person. The club voted to accept this proposition if all other details should prove satisfactory.

The club approved the suggestion that the topic for the next meeting, to be held on June 18, be "Cob Pieces of Mexico."

Mr. Gutttag reported that he had placed on exhibit at the New Rochelle Public Library, in the club's name, a number of local items and present-day scrip, in connection with the hobby show being held there throughout this month.

THE NEW ZEALAND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY—Sixteenth meeting, 23rd April. There was a good attendance of members.

Mr. H. G. Williams, Dunedin, presented to the Society a coin album of metal-colored replicas of the modern coins of the world, and Sir John Hanham, Bart., London, presented to the society an illustrated catalogue of the Morrison collection of early English and Scottish coins, with prices realized at auction.

It was decided, with the consent of Mr. Johannes C. Andersen, to place the numismatic publications belonging to the society with the numismatic works in the Turnbull Library. Members may inspect these works under the usual conditions.

Satisfaction was expressed at the fact that the subjects adopted for the temporary issue of Reserve Bank notes—armorial bearings of Dominion, Maori bust, kiwi, and Mitre Peak—were substantially in line with those proposed by the society.

"New Zealand Coin Laws" was the subject of a short address by Mr. Allan Sutherland, F.R.N.S., who dealt very briefly with the evolution of coinage laws and showed that the essence of these laws was the preservation of the almost sacred right of ruling princes to be the sole issuers of metallic money to be circulated in their realms. The use of emblems of divinity, and effigies of monarchs, was considered to set a seal of genuineness on ancient coins, and any attempt by false coiners to copy such designs was considered to be blasphemy or treason, and was treated as such. Even the statute law of today provided a maximum penalty of imprisonment for life for counterfeiters of coins or bank notes, and consequently such laws were respected. Mr. Sutherland traced the application of English laws to New Zealand during her short span of history and reviewed coinage laws in

the light of the ingenuity displayed by law draftsmen to enmesh counterfeiters, and the cleverness shown by those who attempted to contravene such laws. The speaker concluded with a brief reference to the New Zealand medal law which was believed to be unique in that since 1918 no military or naval medal could legally change hands other than by way of testamentary disposition or by prior consent of the Minister of Defence.

As this was the first meeting of the society following the circulation of the complete series of New Zealand coins, the opportunity was taken to discuss the designs and other matters relating to the introduction of the new coinage. The consensus of opinion was that a well-balanced series of designs had been chosen, effectively perpetuating distinctive characteristics of the country. Although there was a little criticism as to the treatment of some of the designs, it was agreed that in the main they were worthy of high praise. It was considered that in general the satisfactory result obtained had been made possible by a close and sympathetic cooperation between the Government and representatives of the societies interested. The bold relief was considered to contribute largely to the success of the designs.

The cost of the specimen sets (including the crown piece to be struck for specimen sets only) was considered to be unduly high. Mr. Sutherland, who had made representations to the Treasury in that connection, gave a full explanation showing that the mint, which had fixed a high price, was not prepared to make a reduction, and the addition of exchange, which the Treasury had to meet, unfortunately added to the already high mint cost. It was agreed that the society and the Treasury had done their best and that nothing further could be done. It was hoped that the postal export ban temporarily placed on New Zealand coins would soon be removed.

The ceremonies associated with Papal Jubilee Year and the opening and closing of the Holy Door at the Vatican, was referred to by Mr. Sutherland, who exhibited some interesting papal coins and bull seals ex Mr. Willi Fels' collection, Dunedin, including a coin of Benedict XIV, 1750, which was struck to commemorate the Jubilee Year, and which bore a design representing the Holy Door. The other specimens exhibited bore designs representative of an early form of fasces, the Republic of Rome, the seat vacant, and papal insignia, etc. It was explained that after a lapse of 60 years Papal metallic coins were being issued in the Vatican State where they circulated concurrently with Italian coins.

Other exhibits included some early examples of New Zealand paper currency issued by private concerns. One note issued by a whaling company bore the signature of Mr. Enderby, after whom Enderby Island was named. (Exhibited by courtesy of Mr. W. R. Oliver, Dominion Museum.)

Mr. S. P. Ward exhibited a set of the new Fiji coins which attracted much interest in view of the fact that the designer (Mr. Percy Metcalfe) had unsuccessfully competed for the New Zealand coin designs.

A fine series of silver and copper coins of Morocco were exhibited by Mr. H. R. Ford.

COINAGE FOR MAY, 1934.

Following is the number of pieces coined at the mints of the United States during May, 1934, as reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Silver—Quarter Dollars, 2,416,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 11,452,000.

Coinage for foreign countries:

Ecuador—Un sucre, 500,000.

Cuba—Un peso, 1,000,000.

ETHIOPIA HAS NOT ISSUED CROWN-SIZE COIN.

In our March issue we illustrated two pieces which came to us with the statement that they were new issues of Abyssinia—a silver piece of crown or dollar size in silver, and the alati in nickel. Regarding the crown-size piece, Thomas W. Voetter, of San Diego, Cal., writes as follows:

"There was recently published in the magazine an illustration of a piece

which was designated as a new type of Abyssinia thaler. I have received a letter from the financial adviser of the Ethiopian Government in which he states:

"Ethiopia has issued no dollar coin in a new design and has no present intention of issuing one. The alleged coin is merely a coronation medal. We will have in a few weeks, or perhaps month, some more subsidiary nickel and bronze coins."

THE COINS OF MANCHUKUO.

The Manchukuo coinage recently issued under the late Regency of Henry Pu-Yi before the assumption of the Imperial title is, as yet, very little known. The nickel 1 chiao and 5 fen (with illustration of the chiao) were published in *The Numismatist* in September, 1933, and the bronze 1 fen in the April, 1934, issue.

The era of Tatung, of the Regency, was as follows: First year, March 1-Dec. 31, 1932; second year, 1933; third year, Jan. 1-Feb. 28, 1934. Tatung means literally Great Harmony.

The Kangte era of the Manchu Empire started with March 1, 1934, with the enthronement of Henry Pu-Yi (formerly Emperor of China as Hsuan Tung) as Emperor, with the reign-title Kang Teh. The first year is March 1-Dec. 31, 1934, while the second year will be 1935. Kangte means literally Tranquility and Virtue. Automatically the country name became Manchutikuo with the assumption of the title of Emperor, the character "Ti" (Emperor) being added. Formerly Ta-Manchu-Kuo (Great Manchu State), it is now Ta-Manchu-Ti-Kuo (Great Manchu Empire).

The coins of Manchukuo comprise the following: 1 chiao (10 fen), 5 fen, nickel; 1 fen, 5 li ($\frac{1}{2}$ fen), bronze; dated Tatung 2 (1933).

(The information herein contained is by courtesy of Mr. S. Takemoto, manager of the Issue Department, The Central Bank of Manchou, Hsinking, Manchutikuo).

TURKEY TO ISSUE SILVER MONEY SOON.

Silver money is to reappear in Turkey soon. This is welcome news to natives and foreigners alike, as the Turkish pound notes, dirty and torn, present a danger to health. There will be coins of one, one-half and one-quarter of a Turkish pound. (A Turkish pound equals about 80 cents). Silver money has been out of circulation since the Republic, shortly after coming into power, invalidated the old Ottoman currency.

An amendment to the silver bill, which the Administration has just presented in the National Assembly, authorizes the Finance Ministry to issue silver coins of nominal value of 16,000,000 Turkish pounds. One-half is to be put into circulation immediately, and the balance at a later date.

FRANCE TO WITHDRAW OLD COPPER SOU PIECES.

France will soon definitely withdraw from circulation the old copper coins which are still doing duty as big and little sou pieces.

The nickel 5 and 10 centime pieces with a hole in the center, which have been minted since 1921, are now sufficiently numerous to replace the old coins, it is announced, and a decree of the Government will declare the copper coins invalid.

Many of the cumbersome copper coins date back to the Third Empire and bear the inscription "French Empire," with the head of Napoleon III on the reverse.

DIGGING FOR COINS IN VENDEE REGION, FRANCE.

Ever since a peasant dug up 4,000 copper coins in his barnyard last February, digging for lost treasure has become the principal pastime of La Vendee, says special correspondence to the New York Times. All hope to be as lucky as the rustic discoverer who was able to transform his find into 6,000 francs (about \$400).

Obviously, these copper coins are worth very little as copper and less as currency; but, since they carry the effigy of Louis XII, they have a definite value for collectors. These *tournois*, the half-sized fellows being called *demi-tournois*, are so named because they were minted at Tours.

Last July, a shepherdess discovered fifteen coins dating back to Louis XV; a year ago, a chicken pecking in the soil uncovered 5,000 coins dating back several centuries.

FAMOUS CITY GIVES UP GOLD COINS.

The famous walled city of Rayy, in Persia, already has begun to give up its buried secrets to the American expedition which began digging a few weeks ago. More than a hundred gold coins minted about 1150 A. D. and scores of broken pieces of household pottery have come to light, is the first field report received at the University of Pennsylvania Museum. The University Museum is working jointly with the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to explore the site.

Great discoveries are expected from this city, which has lain in ruins since its destruction by Mongols in the thirteenth century, and which in the tenth century was called the most sumptuous city in the world next to Baghdad. The city, lying about five miles from Teheran, was occupied from prehistoric times, and was the scene of battles and other dramatic incidents in apocryphal books of the Bible.

GET PRISON TERMS FOR NOT READING NEWSPAPERS.

A special court in Berlin held that old age is no excuse for not reading the newspapers, and sentenced two elderly women to a year in prison for failing to report foreign currency in their possession. Justice Rehn admitted they had not acted with malice aforethought and perhaps had no inkling that a law was passed back in 1931 requiring Germans to report their foreign exchange.

"Nevertheless," he said, "I must find the defendants guilty, for anybody who fails to inform himself by reading newspapers or other publications concerning Government orders acts negligently."

MR. JOSEPHSON VICTIM OF THUGS.

Lawrence Josephson, a member of the A. N. A. and the Chicago Coin Club and a dealer in coins and stamps at 8 South Dearborn street, Chicago, was the victim of robbers at his office a few days ago. He was alone in his office when two men walked in, displaying revolvers and demanded he open the safe. Instead of complying, Josephson tried to escape through the door, but the robbers grabbed him and beat him over the head with their pistols. They fled flithout loot. When they found their escape cut off by police, who were waiting for them on the first floor, they ran up to the third floor, broke into a vacant office which led to a fire escape and fled down the fire escape and into the crowds in West Madison street.

"HOW A COLLECTION IS STARTED."

Last October, while wandering around the exhibition of the Far Western Numismatic Conference, I had a scratch pad in my hand to jot down the many interesting things that were likely to come to my attention. A jot here and a jot there on the pad would remind me of many things and might furnish a story, too. And that is just what happened. There were many interesting frames with coins far beyond my slender purse, so to stop myself from being envious I started out to look for the unusual in arrangement. Before having gone very far I came to a frame furnished by my young friend, Leslie August, Jr., of Alhambra, California, only 11 years old, but already an inveterate coin collector. The frame, 22 by 24 inches,

was laid out with all the semblance of a trained hand. The coins were not rare ones, but were nice specimens, and the exhibit was headed: "How a Collection is Started." What gave me a lot of pleasure was the label under each coin or group of coins—so much pleasure, in fact, that I want you to share it with me. So imagine the coin or group of coins and now read what the different labels said:

1. I'm the first piece. He found me under the front steps and kept me for a lucky piece.
2. One day I was passed to him and was kept because of my unusual looks.
3. We were a few Uncle Joe had and passed on. See how we are growing?
4. Aunt Ellen, from the old country, contributed us to the good cause.
5. Chuck Waldron traded us for some stamps.
6. We were bought at Ikie's pawnshop for 13 cents, but I'm sure that's very high.
7. We were given by a plumber who found us in an old tin can.
8. We cost 30 cents of honest-to-goodness, hard-earned money.
9. Our owner mended a football for us.
10. And as to us, why we are the aristocrats of the bunch. We were found in an old purse in the attic of my grandmother's house. I wish we could tell our lives' history. I am sure it would be quite interesting to you.
11. We were his first U. S. coins of any importance.
12. And we were given by A. W. Hazelton, a swell guy.
13. We were purchased for 50 cents at an auction sale during A. N. A. and C. C. C. convention in Los Angeles.
14. Aren't we odd? We were bought from another swell guy down here.
15. We were given by a very stately lady who has travelled in the countries we were minted in.
16. We were the reward for winning the red and white ribbons you see.
17. The reason we are here is because we were picked out of a grab box in a second-hand store.
18. We were the result of a trimmed hedge and a mowed lawn.
19. Jack Lewellyn found us in an old suit, and how we got here we don't know.
20. We're some more prize pieces. We are the result of another hobby show.

Can't you understand why I am proud of my young friend, Leslie August, Jr.? There is a great field for us among the younger generation. They need guidance in numismatics, and I am sure they will one day be able to beat us at our own game, and, after all, that is what we are after. Progress in the science of numismatics will come through the younger generation, and if we have helped them, the more pleasure we will get out of it and the more rapid will be the growth of our membership.

HARVEY L. HANSEN.

DIG UP 26,000 COINS IN OLD EGYPTIAN RUIN.

Bronze coins of ancient Egypt, numbering 26,000 and stored within a connected series of buried houses, where they filled huge clay jars and rotting cloth bags, have been found by the University of Michigan expedition excavating the site of the city of Karanis. The number of coins found and the nature of the building, which consisted of four houses joined into a single block, surrounded by streets, leads investigators to believe that they have discovered an ancient bank. All the coins were issued previous to the year 295 A. D.—Special Dispatch to the New York Times.

COIN EXHIBIT IN CHICAGO DEPARTMENT STORE.

Marshall Field & Co.'s store, Chicago, Ill., has a coin exhibit extending over two months. They claim to have a unique million-dollar slug, the only one known. The foreign gold coins form a wonderful assemblage of European and South American pieces.

CORRECTION.

In the description in the June issue of the medal issued for the M. E. Church Sesqui-Centennial it was stated that the large-size medal was 2 1/2 inches in diameter. This was an error. It measures three inches in diameter.



ANOTHER MEHL QUALITY SALE

A little later on—
In Early Fall.

The Collection of MR. W. H. MANN, Pasadena, California.

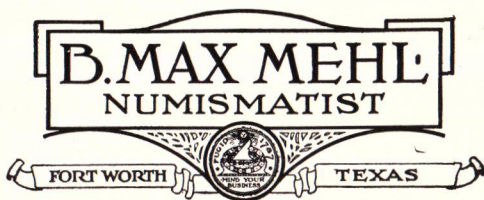
A Collection of fine coins formed between twenty and
forty years ago.

High-class coins, with rarities in all series.

Usual Mehl Fine Quality Catalog free to all on my
“Mehling List”—and to others who write for it.

BY THE WAY:—Now is a good time to consider the sale of your collection. REMEMBER, I'll buy it for immediate cash payment and pay as much and more than it will net you at any market—by any method of sale. Or will sell it successfully for you at auction and advance you a liberal amount of cash without interest.

Invest 3c. and write me. You have nothing to lose.



Largest Numismatic Establishment in America.

Established 30 Years. Capital \$250,000.00.

Collections purchased for cash up to any value or sold at Auction on liberal terms and cash advanced without interest.

THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, PARENT BANK, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Branches were established at Washington, D. C.; Savannah, Ga.; New Orleans, La.; Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Charleston, S. C.; Nashville, Tenn.; Norfolk, Va., and Richmond, Va.

Alexander Hamilton, as Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, favored the incorporation of this First National Bank, which was chartered by The United States Congress, by Act of February 25th, 1791, and signed by President George Washington.

Thomas Willins, First President. John Kean, First Cashier. The Bank was closed when the charter expired in March, 1811. Ten Dollar, Twenty Dollar, Thirty Dollar, Fifty Dollar and One Hundred Dollar Notes were issued by the Parent Bank and Branches.

Check on The Bank of the United States, Parent
Bank 50 cents.

5 Old Bank Notes	\$1.00
4 Colonial Bills (first known as Bills-of-Credit) . .	1.00
10 Southern State Issues	.50
20 Confederate Bills, some cancelled	1.00
3 Old Checks, prior to 1800, on different Banks . .	1.00
20 Different Civil War Tokens	1.00

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